FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 111 *9 June 1982*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Reportage on 8 June CEMA Session in Budapest AA 1
Delegations Listed AA 1
Hungarian Premier Opens Session AA 3
MTI on Lazar Speech AA 4
Radio Cites Lazar AA 5
Hungarian Deputy Premier AA 6
Tikhonov Speech AA 7
Jaruzelski Address AA 10
Strougal Addresses Session AA 12
Stoph Speaks AA 16
Aleksey Antonov AA 17
Nikolay Baybakov AA 17
Guriy Marchuk AA 17
Yugoslav Delegate AA 17
Dascalescu Takes Floor AA 19
Vietnamese Delegate AA 19
Mongolian Premier AA 19

ALBANIA

Radio Reports 8 June TU Congress Sessions B 1

BULGARIA

BTA Press Review on Reagan in Versailles C 1
BTA Declaration Condemns Israeli Aggression C 1
OTECHESTVEN FRONT Comments on Lebanese Conflict C 2
BCP Politburo Approves Jaruzelski's May Visit C 3
Zhivkov, Doynov Depart for Kiev 8 June C 4
Filipov To Visit Soviet Union Later This Month C 4
Improved Food Supplies, Exports Reported C 4
Briefs: Vietnamese Ambassador Departs C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Foreign Ministry Statement on Lebanon Reported D 1
Mining Cooperation With Zimbabwe Discussed D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 4 Jun]
Officials Meet With Hungarian Women's Delegation D 1
Journalist Defends Functionaries' Benefits D 2
[Hanisko in Bratislava PRAVDA 4 Jun]
Briefs: French Envoy Departing D 3

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reportage on Fischer's Activities in New York E 1
Presents Honecker Message E 1
Presents Statement on Israel E 1
Receives WPC Delegation E 2

Leaders Condemn Israeli Action Against Lebanon E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7 Jun]
Delegation in Tunisia Discusses Israeli Attacks E 2
Honecker Welcomes Grenadan Delegation to Berlin E 3
Confers With Prime Minister E 3
Speaks at Berlin Banquet E 4
Bishop Offers Toast E 5
Libyan Friendship Society Visits Berlin E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4 Jun]
Societies Sign Agreement [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5-6 Jun] E 6
SED, Norwegian Labor Party Officials Hold Talks E 7
Defense Minister Receives Congolese Delegation E 7
Herrmann Attends Reception Hosted by FRG Media E 7

HUNGARY

Joint Communique on GDR Delegation's Visit F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 5 Jun]
Kadar Confers With Poland's Jaruzelski 8 June F 4

POLAND

Reagan Makes 'Anti-Soviet' Speech to UK MP's G 1
Jaruzelski Meets With Tikhonov in Budapest 8 Jun G 1
Czyrek Meets Gromyko, Others in New York G 1
Olszowski Addresses PZPR Problems, Economy G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU 4 Jun]
Mokrzyszczak Chairs Intraparty Commission Meeting G 4
Solidarity Figure Escapes From Hospital Custody G 4
Citizens' Militia Reports 8 Jun Hijack Attempt G 4
Reportage on Trials of Martial Law Offenders G 5
Military Courts [ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 3 Jun] G 5
Civil Courts G 5
Government-Episcopate Commission Meets 9 June G 6
Sejm Commissions Approve 1982 Draft Budget G 6
National Defense Commission G 6
Other Commissions G 7
Youth Union Runs Patriotic-Defense Training G 7
[TRYBUNA LUDU 4 Jun]
Agricultural Check Prompts Criminal Proceedings G 8
Jaskiernia Addresses Prague WFDY Session G 8
Warsaw, Poznan PZPR Changes Seen as Moderate Gain G 9
[Margueritte in Paris LE FIGARO 7 Jun]
Briefs: Government Official Retires G 9

ROMANIA

Radio Says Ceausescu To Visit Iraq in Mid-June H 1
Romanian Delegate Addresses Balkan Energy Meeting H 1
Ceausescu Receives Message From Syrian President H 1

YUGOSLAVIA

BORBA Comments on Gojbulja Village Incident [6 Jun] I 1
Other Nationalist Occurrences Analyzed, Scored I 1
NIN Views Challenges [23 May] I 1
Dragosavac Deplores Tendencies I 3
Minic Speaks at LCY Central Committee Session I 3
Foreign Secretary Continues Visit to Mexico I 9
Report on Activities I 9
Mojsov, Lopez Portillo Meet I 10
Soviet Navy Ships Pay Visit to Dubrovnik I 10
RILINDJA Attacks Albanian Trade Union Statements I 11
Defense Body Briefed on World Military Affairs I 12

REPORTAGE ON 8 JUNE CEMA SESSION IN BUDAPEST

LD081316 Budapest MTI in English 1109 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Budapest, 8 Jun (MTI) -- The 36th CMEA session was opened in the spirit of friendship and fraternal cooperation in Budapest on Tuesday.

CMEA secretary Nikolay Fadeyev and several senior officials of the organization as well as the representatives of CMEA institutions take part in the session.

Chairman Gyorgy Lazar addressed the session. (We are to broadcast his speech later).

Following this, the conferees approved the agenda of the session and started to discuss the first item.

-- Hungarian Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, Hungary's permanent representative to the CMEA and current chairman of the Executive Committee, delivered a report of the Executive Committee on the activity of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance carried out between the 35th and 36th sessions.

-- Aleksey Antonov, vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, delivered a lecture on the many-sided international production specialization and cooperation in nuclear power plant devices in 1981-1990 as well as the implementation of the agreement on mutual deliveries.

-- Nikolay Baybakov, vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, delivered a lecture on the draft programme for the coordination of the CMEA member countries' national economic plans for 1986-1990 and the fulfillment of cooperation measures determined during the coordination of plans for 1981-1985, as well as the opportunities for the further extention of cooperation.

-- Guriy Marchuk, vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, spoke about the draft cooperation programme in the development and wide application of microprocessor technology by national economies between 1982 and 1990.

-- Nikolay Fadeyev made a proposal for the date and the preliminary programme of the 37th CMEA session.

Delegations Listed

LD081240 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 8 Jun (MTI) -- The government delegations attending the 36th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance which begins on Tuesday, arrived in Budapest on Monday.

The Soviet delegation is headed by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union. Its members are Vladimir Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Aleksey Antonov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Nikolay Baybakov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, Guriy Marchuk, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, Nikolay Talyzin, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent CMEA representative of the Soviet Union, Vasily Garbuzov, minister of finance, Nikolay Komarov, first deputy of the minister of foreign trade, and Nikolay Firyubin, deputy foreign minister.

The Bulgarian delegation is headed by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Its members are Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent CMEA representative of Bulgaria, Kiril Zarev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the State Planning Committee, Toncho Chakurov, minister of mechanical engineering and electronics, Mariy Ivanov, first deputy of the minister of foreign affairs, Khristo Petkov, permanent secretary of the Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Commission of the Council of Ministers, and Rashko Draganov, deputy of Bulgaria's permanent CMEA representative.

The Czechoslovak delegation is headed by Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal. Its members are Milos Jakes, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy prime minister and permanent CMEA representative of Czechoslovakia, Svatopluk Potac, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Commission, Ladislav Gerle, deputy prime minister, (Z. Soiak), head of the Economic Department of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, and Ladislav Supka, minister of technological and investment development.

The Cuban delegation is headed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice-president of the Council of Ministers and permanenet CMEA representative of Cuba. Its members are Lionel Soto Prieto, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and head of the Central Committee's Economic Policy Department, Wilfredo Torres Iribar, president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz, minister of foreign trade, Herminio Garcia, Lazo, vice-president of the Central Planning Board, Rogelio Montenegro, permanent CMEA secretary, Ernesto Alvarez, Cuba's permanent CMEA representative deputy, Luis Gutierrez, economic advisor of the Council of Ministers, and Jose A. Tabares, Cuban ambassador to Hungary.

The Polish delegation is headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Its members are Zbigntew Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers and permanent CMEA representative of Poland, Marian Wozniak, secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and power industry, Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade, Marian Dmochowski, deputy foreign minister, H. Konopacki, Poland's permanent CMEA representative deputy, Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers, Mieczyslaw Kazimierczuk, deputy minister for higher education, scientific and technical minister, and Tadeusz Pietrzak, Polish ambassador to Hungary.

The Mongolian delegation is headed by Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Its members are Dandingiyn Gombojab, secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Myatabyn Paljee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent CMEA representative of Mongolia, Dumaagiyn Sodnom, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, (D. Yondon), head of the Trade and Economic Cooperation Department of the MPRP Central Committee, (Jambalin Banzar), deputy foreign minister, (N. Sendenjav), deputy chairman of the Committee of the Mongolian CMEA Council of Ministers, and (Tsedevsaren Davaadorj), Mongolia's permanent CMEA representive deputy.

Budapest, June 7 (MTI) -- The GDR delegation is headed by Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Its members are Paul Verner, secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent CMEA representative of the GDR, Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology, Horst Soelle, minister of foreign trade, Peter Florin, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Rudolf Rossmeisl, ambassador of the GDR to Budapest, Horst Tschanter, department head of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, (Siegfried Koke), department head for CMEA affairs attached to the Council of Ministers, and Karl-Heiz Schroeder, the permanent CMEA representative deputy of the GDR.

The Romanian delegation is headed by Constantin Dascalescu, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Its members are Virgil Cazacu, secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Gheorghe Petrescu, the first minister's deputy and permanent CMEA representative of Romania, Emilian Dobrescu, chairman of the State Planning Committee, Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy foreign minister, Ion Stoian, deputy minister for foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Stefan Stancu, deputy chairman of the economic and technical-scientific cooperation government commission, and Grigore Bargaoanu, Romania's permanent CMEA representative deputy.

The Vietnamese delegation is headed by To Huu, vice-premier of the Council of Ministers. Its members are Tran Quynh, vice-premier of the Council of Ministers and permanent CMEA representative of Vietnam, Minister (Vu Dai), vice-chairman of the State Commission for Planning, Nguyen Xuan Trang, Vietnamese Permanent CMEA representative deputy, and Doan Phuong, vice-chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology.

The Yugoslav delegation -- which is participating at the session in accordance with the cooperation agreement between the CMEA and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia -- is headed by Zvone Dragan, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council. Its members are Mito Pejovski, member of the Federal Executive [words indistinct] CMEA representative of Yugoslavia, (Srecko Djukic), secretary of the cooperation coordination committee of Yugoslavia and the CMEA, (Josip Poljak), commissioned leader of the Yugoslav mission to the CMEA, Tark Ajanovic, federal foreign affairs deputy secretary, (Bogoljub Kiprivica), commissioned department head of the Federal Foreign Affairs Secretariat, Petar Krasulja, director of the Federal Society Planning Institute, Miljenko Zretec, director of the Yugoslav Federal International Scientific, Technical, Cultural and Educational Cooperation Institute, Milan Veres, Yugoslav ambassador to Budapest, and (Radislav Djuver, economic adviser of the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest.

Several delegations are participating at the session as observers. The delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is headed by 'Abdol Majid Sarbuland, vice-president of the Council of Ministers of information and culture, the delegation of the People's Republic of Angola is headed by Fortunato Ferreira do Nascimento, minister of planning and foreign trade, the delegation of Socialist Ethiopia is headed by (Taye Gulitat), deputy secretary-general of the Supreme Council of the Revolutionary Movement of Central Planning and Development, the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is headed by Mahmud Sa'id al-Mahdi, minister of finance, the delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic is headed by Sali Vongkhamsao, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, the delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique is headed by Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of economic policy of the Central Committee of the Frelimo party.

The delegations were met at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Jozsef Marjai, Janos Borbandi and Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, Zoltan Juhar, minister of home trade, Imre Markoja, minister of justice, Lajos Mehes, minister of industry, Arpad Pullai, minister of communications and posts, Janos Nagy, undersecretary of state of the Foreign Ministry, Nikolay Fadeeyev, secretary of the CMEA, representatives of Hungarian ministries involved in CMEA cooperation, and leaders and members of the diplomatic representations of the countries attending the session.

The Hungarian delegation at the CMEA session is headed by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Its members are Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Hungary's permanent CMEA representative, Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Lajos Mehes, minister of industry, Janos Nagy, undersecretary of state of the Foreign Ministry, Janos Ambrus, deputy foreign trade minister, and Sandor Meisel, Hungary's permament CMEA representative deputy.

Hungarian Premier Opens Session

LD081256 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Report by correspondent Gabor Nemes]

[Text] In the complex international and world economic situation there is a greater need for cooperation between CEMA members -- improved cooperation -- than any time hitherto.

The 36th CEMA session began in the spirit of these thoughts this morning in the Duna Intercontinental Hotel in Budapest. At precisely 1000 Premier Gyorgy Lazar opened the session. He greeted the member countries' delegations which, according to custom, are led by prime ministers. He greeted the participating observers and guests, and then said:

[Begin recording] In our consultations we shall take into account the collective work completed since the session in Sofia. We shall weigh the results and shortcomings. On this basis we shall designate further tasks. We shall survey how the many-sided intergovernment agreement on specialization of manufacture, for cooperation and for mutual deliveries of nuclear powerplant equipment is being realized. We shall discuss the cooperative programs proposed for the development and application of the microprocessor technology, for the development of industrial robots and for the manufacture of color television sets. We shall define the tasks for the organization of specialization and cooperation in these spheres. We shall define the coordination program of the 1986-90 people's economic plans. Last but not least, we shall exchange opinions on what must be done in other spheres of cooperation in order for us to more fruitfully solve the topical tasks of socialist construction.

There are strong reasons in favor of -- in fact, it is in our vital interest -- speeding up the process of deepening our economic cooperation and utilizing our experiences, because we shall be able to cope with the tasks set by internal necessities of our development and the state of the present world economy only -- and only -- if we raise our collective work to a higher standard. This is what gives particular (?timeliness) to the issues to be discussed here.

Our consultations, however, have great significance because of other -- no less important -- reasons. It certainly says much for progressive world public opinion and for responsibly thinking political factors that in the present tense international situation when the most reactionary circles of imperialism want to force an immoderate arms race on the world, when they conduct brutal attacks against the forces of socialism, peace and progress, when with the so-often failed tools of political pressure and economic discrimination, they try to intervene in the internal affairs of other countries and try to freeze mutually advantageous East-West economic relations, the socialist countries massed in CEMA consult on the tasks of peaceful construction work, the possibilities of the many-sided broadening of international cooperation, and they issue a joint resolution.

Dear comrades, dear guests: When again I greet you from the heart, at the same time I wish you to feel at home in our country, the Hungarian People's Republic. I declare open the 36th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. [end recording]

After Gyorgy Lazar's opening speech, Deputy Premier and current chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee Jozsef Marjai reported on the work completed since the past session. He said that the CEMA countries, in external and internal conditions which have become more difficult and complex, have achieved about a 2 percent growth over the past year. For this reason, it will be an especially important task in the future that the CEMA members should completely fulfill their undertaken delivery obligations, and that the CEMA Executive Committee should also endeavor to make work within CEMA more efficient, of substance, and rational, to reduce unnecessary bureaucracy and formal elements. The 36th CEMA session continues its work.

MTI on Lazar Speech

LD082054 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Budapest, 8 Jun (MTI) -- On behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar welcomed the delegates and participants of the 36th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

"The CMEA session always marks an important event and a significant stage in promoting the socialist economic integration. Being aware of our agenda, I am certain the present session, too, will hold similar bearings," said Gyorgy Lazar in his inaugural address.

"It can very well go also as a symbol," he said, "that our session is taking place shortly after Leonid Brezhnev put forward new, epoch-making proposals for stopping the arms race. What is more, he even announced unilateral steps which constitute an irrefutable evidence of the Soviet Union's desire for peace and its intention to take measures proving its readiness for talks and thereby promote detente and facilitate return to the path of developing fruitful ties among states with divergent social systems. The proposals and remarkable gestures of the Soviet Union are fully endorsed by the socialist countries. As done by the supporters of peace all over the world, we too welcome and hold highly significant the announcement that the representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States will begin official negotiations at the end of this month on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms."

Thereafter the speaker mentioned that under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Hungarian people are working to preserve the achievements recorded so far by them and in the meanwhile to raise the efficiency of their economy to a level that would enable it to overcome the unfavourable effects stemming from the changed world economic situation and render possible a faster unfolding of the traits of intensive development. "Our people are aware that in attaining these objectives, in addition to their own diligence, the multisided internationalist cooperation which Hungary -- as an equal and worthy member of the CMEA -- has with the socialist countries, constitutes an indispensable and inestimable source of strength."

Finally Gyorgy Lazar called the multifarious cooperation with the Soviet Union and its rich experience as indispensable for the community. On behalf of the participants, he extended comradely and friendly greetings to the Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people engaged in communist construction who are celebrating this year the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet State.

Radio Cites Lazar

LD082248 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar said at the CEMA session in Budapest that with the deepening of economic integration, the transition to the phase of intensive development will have to be speeded up. Only in this way can the member-countries raise their economic performance capabilities to a level that will enable them to neutralize more effectively the disadvantageous consequences of the capitalist economic crisis and market fluctuations.

The premier also spoke about the development of the Hungarian national economy. He pointed out that according to experiences, the direction which we are following is correct. This is proved by our performance last year. However, because of the further deterioration of world economic conditions, and frequently because of shortcomings in our own work, we have problems. Since we cannot abandon our major objective of restoring the economic balance while maintaining our standard of living, the annual growth rate and that part of the national income which may be spent on investments and stocks has to be further moderated. We see the final solution, however, not in this, but in the modernization of production, the improvement of its profitability and export capability, and together with this in the deepening of our participation in the international division of labor.

In connection with the CEMA Executive Committee report, Gyorgy Lazar said he agrees with the statements in praise of the importance of cooperation. At the same time he also approves of the critical observations. He deemed especially important the fact that the report drew attention to the consistent implementation of agreements and to the mutual and continual expansion of trade and joint venture relations.

He pointed out that we cannot be satisfied with the present situation. Problems are too frequent in the fulfillment of bilateral and multilateral obligations. It is in our common interest to fulfill contracts and to improve delivery discipline.

Gyorgy Lazar pointed out that he agrees that the member-countries' plan coordination program should promote production specialization with the tools of planning and coordination. At present, however, parallel developments still occur, and there is a strong "end product" approach which hinders the processing industry in playing a bigger role than at present in expanding cooperation. In our day there is a greater need than ever before for the CEMA economic system to support more actively the realization of assigned tasks.

The head of government said that we ascribe great importance to our role of initiators in the expansion of cooperation with countries outside the CEMA. By urging the development of economic relations based on mutual interests and equality, we serve not merely economic, but also political interests. This, in fact, is a part of the efforts which our countries are making to return international relations to the process of detente.

Hungarian Deputy Premier

LD081912 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 8 Jun 82

["CMEA -- Marjai -- Verbal Elaboration" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 8 Jun (MTI) -- Elaborating his report presented to the Executive Committee, Jozsef Marjai pointed out that amidst more difficult and complicated external and internal conditions, the member states of the CMEA have basically fulfilled the stipulations for the first year of their five-year plans. Considering the general world situation, the nearly 2 per cent growth is not an insignificant economic result. The socialist countries' economic integration forms an important stabilizing factor for the member states' economic development. The value of the annual trade traffic amongst them surpasses 120,000 million roubles. The CMEA countries have signed their trade agreements for 1981-85. Full compliance with the commitments made for the forthcoming period, exploration and exploitation of the mutually advantageous possibilities constitute particularly important tasks amidst the current conditions.

Jozsef Marjai spoke about trade between the CMEA states and the developing countries whose value swelled by 21 per cent in 1981. The CMEA members concerned extended economic and technical assistance to 92 developing nations. He mentioned that despite the growing discriminatory measures, the CMEA states are making continued endeavours for developing mutually advantageous economic relations with developed capitalist countries with whom the trade turnover increased by 8 per cent in 1981.

The speaker went on to mention that the complicated conditions for tackling problems related to fuels, energy and raw materials, and the increased expenditures on the production and acquisition of energy-carriers and several raw materials affected the realization of the 1981 national economic plans. All this renders necessary the strengthening of fuel-energetics cooperation among the CMEA member countries for a fuller satisfaction of their reasonable demands.

Jozsef Marjai pointed out the strengthening of the socialist countries' economic integration and a more fruitful cooperation among them are indispensable for the implementation of the tasks set forth in the present phase of the member states' social-economic development.

Finally he mentioned that the Executive Committee has consistently and purposefully made endeavours and taken measures to render its own work as well as that of the CMEA organs and institutions more practical, fruitful, rational and to cut unnecessary bureaucracy and formalities.

Undoubtedly advancement has been reached, but the results are still modest and therefore work must be continued consistently, said Jozsef Marjai.

Tikhonov Speech

LD081954 Budapest MTI in English 1832 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 8 Jun (MTI) -- After verbal elaborations on the agenda items, the leaders of the attending delegations addressed the CMEA session.

The first to speak was Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers: "The current session is to discuss greatly significant questions for our countries," said the Soviet premier and emphasized that the report of the CMEA Executive Committee mentions: Despite more complicated conditions for their economic development, basing on the advantages of socialist economy and exploiting the opportunities offered by mutual cooperation the fraternal countries have basically fulfilled the stipulations of the first year of their five-year plans.

"We agree with the evaluation of the individual countries' economic development and the results of cooperation as outlined in the report of the Executive Committee," said Nikolay Tikhonov. He went on to mention, "This assessment reflects also the situation of the Soivet economy. On the whole, we are satisfied with the results of the first year of the five-year plan, though the past year was far from simple for the Soviet economy. We have to overcome hardships related with objective factors like the decline in the growth of the manpower reserves, and increase in the expenditures incurred on the production and transport of fuels and raw materials. Besides, we also felt the impact of the third successive year of bad harvest.

"Despite all this, thanks to the self-sacrificing work of the Soviet people, we have made an important advance in the implementation of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 11th Five-Year Plan. The national income of the Soviet Union swelled by 14,000 million roubles, while the value of its industrial production went up by 26,000 million roubles. Production could be launched in some 200 big plants. 23 made a more wide-ranging use of the intensive factors of economic growth. We executed the measure stipulated by the plan for the enhancement of the people's welfare.

"The national income, industrial production have gone up also in the other CMEA member countries," continued Nikolay Tikhonov. "It is a pleasure to note that normal economic process is gradually returning in Poland."

"The great importance of our cooperation is demonstratingly proved by the fact that the countries of the community meet most of their import needs in fuels, raw materials, machines and equipments from socialist markets. The proportion of mutual goods exchange of the CMEA member states increased last year and accounted for 55 percent of their foreign trade traffic," said Tikhonov and went on to recall that beginning with the eighties the contradictions of the capitalist markets became sharpened, the international situation worsened and the USA took to the path of confrontation. The United States and the ruling circles of some NATO countries are ready to sacrifice the process of detente for the sake of their own interests and imperialism is putting universal peace into danger.

"Under these complicated circumstances, the Soviet Union continues to consistently implement its principled peace-loving policy," emphasized Tikhonov. "It is working for the realization of the peace programme adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress. We highly appreciate that this policy is shared and endorsed by every fraternal country." Here he referred to the lively echo evoked by the latest [word indistinct] initiatives which were put forth by Leonid Brezhnev aimed at checking nuclear armament, consolidating European security and thwarting the danger of a new world war, and which declare that the Soviet Union does not want to boost its military strength and which simultaneously describe as hopeless the efforts to acquire military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Thereafter Tikhonov mentioned that the evolution of militarist psychosis in the United States and several NATO states is accompanied by attempts to exercise economic pressure on the socialist countries. "Despite the recommendations of the Helinski Final Act, these countries are introducing discriminatory measures to curtail exports to the CMEA countries, obstruct our goods sale in the West and are unilaterally ending trade and scientific-technical relations developed so far.

"Their calculations are clear: They think they can undermine our national economies, they can shatter the economic life of the socialist countries, finally dissolve our unity and extort political concessions," said Tikhonov.

Continuing his address Nikolay Tikhonov recalled: "Campaigns like this have been planned against the socialist countries on more than one occasion, but they all failed. The Soviet Union and the fraternal countries have sufficient economic strength to jointly resist the efforts of the imperialist forces. Washington's line, the policy of breaking off the mutually advantageous economic cooperation between the two social systems, can only heighten the contradictions of the capitalist world itself, as it is contradictory to the developing tendencies of world economy.

"The Soviet Union, just as the other countries of the community, is ready to expand its economic relations with the West, on a basis of equality. When, however, we determine our external economic policy we naturally have to take into consideration that the United States and countries with similar opinions, may develop into unreliable trade partners. Countries who try to hinder the development of international trade and make commerce a means of political blackmail should start to consider whether such a gambit will pay off.

"The experiences of the past years force the socialist countries to further strengthen their cohesion and technical-economic independence. This is not a cohesion which leads to isolation from world economy and increasing opposition, but one which is lasting and assures equal economic relations and is in reply to efforts aimed at discrimination and the continuation of the policy of dictation.

"Naturally, the necessity of closer economic cohesion between the countries of the community does not only originate in external causes. It originates primarily from the necessity that the switch-over of the national economy to the road of intensive developmen has to be accelerated. The structure of social production has to be accordingly thoroughly transformed on a modern scientific-technical basis, with the economies of the individual member countries complementing each other. Strategic decisions have to be jointly worked out, efficient production specialization has to be chosen, and technical-scientific potential rationally coordinated. The economic mechanism of the community has to be further perfected."

Concerning the future:

"We regard the many-sided plan coordination which determines the main tendencies of cooperation for the next plan period and promotes solving of common difficulties of the entire community, as particularly important.

"Coordination has to be realized in a way that will have direct effects on production, the technical development of national economy, the fuel, raw material and food supply of our countries, the introduction of technologies which require less material and energy, the rational regional settlement of the production branches which require energy". Tikhonov added that in the course of coordinating the next five-year plans, further progress should be made in perfecting the national economic structures, and their harmonization and in production cooperation.

"A very important feature of plan coordination will be to coordinate those questions in the field of mutual interest which are in connection with establishing or developing capacities. Such a coordination would enable us to take steps which would serve to meet the requirements of individual countries more fully from various installations, materials and raw materials. We can accordingly agree on measures aimed at increasing mutual trade.

"Given the circumstances, the most important task is to concentrate on the main tendencies of scientific-technical progress, to strengthen the scientific-technical foundations of energy- material- and labour-saving technologies and to widely apply the latest achievements of electronics in automatization and mechanization.

"The cooperation programme submitted for developing microprocessor technology and the agreements prepared for signing concerning micro-processor technology, industrial robots and micro-electronics serve as a good basis.

"The Soviet side highly evaluates the work which the CMEA Scientific-Technical Cooperation Commission realized in preparing the draft programme, and is prepared to sign the submitted agreements." Tikhonov pointed out that developing cooperation in establishing the micro-processor technology is not only economically important but also politically important. "The world market competitiveness of our machines and mechical installations depends on how soon we can achieve this aim", he said.

"The agreements and contracts which determine and set down mutual obligations in scientific-technical cooperation, in production specialization and cooperation have to be worked out and finalized as soon as possible."

"Establishing cooperation in the development and production of industrial robots and their auxiliary installations is also a priority task. Plans have been approved and are being implemented in several CMEA countries for developing robot technology and the number of robots is expected to reach 200,000 by 1990. The plans, however, depart from various technical conceptions, which makes the specialized production and operation of industrial robots more difficult. Apart from the general agreement to be signed, a unified technical policy should be worked out and expansive unification and standardization should be realized.

"Solving the fuel and raw material problem is closely connected to the introduction of modern techniques and technology", continued Tikhonov.

"Many CMEA countries are adopting efficient measures in the interest of saving fuel, raw materials and energy. It is well-known that the GDR and Hungary have successfully increased their production in the past years, and have also reduced energy consumption. Considerable technical results were achieved in this field in other countries, and in the Soviet Union. Individual experiences have not as yet been compared and evaluated."

He pointed out that we should study seriously the outstanding experiences of the individual countries. Over the long term, however, the main task will be to develop and wide-rangingly employ machines and equipments that consume less energy and to organize their production specialization.

"The Soviet side supports the suggestion that the next CMEA session examine issues related with the rational utilization of fuels, energy and raw materials," said Tikhonov.

"We deem it highly significant that atomic power stations are coming up in the CMEA countries on the basis of production specialization and cooperation in mutual deliveries of the necessary installations. We endorse the measures initiated by the inter-governmental committee in the interest of cooperation.

"The recent session of the CPSU Central Committee studied the further development of our country's agrarian-industrial complex and it approved a food programme. We want to attain the targets outlined therein basically through the mobilization of our internal resources. We will continue to strengthen the material-technical basis of the food industry and to this end we will preserve the high level of the related investments also in the coming five-year plan. We will streamline the mechanism of planning, management and economic incentive of production.

"We will maximally exploit our possibilities, and we also hope that the realization of our food programme will be assisted by our cooperation with the other CMEA countries.

"We want to employ more widely the experiences of certain CMEA countries and we want to switch over from the exchange of information to mutually advantageous collaboration that can help the practical introduction of the best technological methods. The Soviet side is interested also in that the countries with useful experience in processing meat, milk, vegetables, sugar beet and oilseeds, in complex fodder production, and in constructing [word indistinct] storages, stores, mills and bakery plants, take part in the construction and modernization of such establishments in the Soviet Union."

"We agree with the suggestion that the issues of cooperation serving the solution of food problem be discussed at the next CMEA session," said Tikhonov.

Thereafter Tikhonov mentioned that the foregoing years saw a considerable expansion in the CMEA countries' cooperation with the developing states. "This fact, too, mirrors the socialist community's consistent policy to help the liberated nations in their struggle against neocolonialism and for a rapid development of their national economies and for evolving international economic relations based on equality and justice. We think that the further expansion of such cooperation -- foremostly on a many-sided basis -- still has reserves.

"While coordinating the CMEA countries' plans, agreement should be reached on cooperation in building major projects in the developing countries, in equipping such establishments and in extending collective technological assistance. This would render possible an efficient utilization of the means that the countries of the community can put at the disposal of the developing states. We think special attention should be paid to the intensification of multifarious cooperation with those countries which have selected the path of socialist development. We have to facilitate the interested countries' involvement in the work of the CMEA so that they gradually adjust to it and strengthen their economic relations with the socialist community. Also, the representatives of the countries concerned should take part in this work. Furthermore, we support the initiative that the CMEA and the socialist-oriented countries conclude general agreements determining the order and principles of their relations. These accords should envisage help by the CMEA members to these countries in developing their national economies. They should also outline measures for the gradual expansion of these countries' participation in the CMEA community," said Tikhonov. Finally he expressed the conviction that the solution of the major and complicated tasks before socialist economy will be assisted by the decisions of the current session.

Jaruzelski Address

LD082216 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 8 Jun 82

["General Jaruzelski's Speech to CMEA Session (Excerpts)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Budapest, 8 Jun (PAP) -- We are holding this session in a complicated and deteriorating international situation. The threat to peace has seriously aggravated the arms race which has spiralled to a level unprecedented in history. For the socialist countries armaments are not a stimulating factor of growth. They run counter to the very nature, the main objectives of socialist economics, they are a burdensome necessity. Therefore the Soviet Union and other socialist countries spare no effort to resume a businesslike disarmament dialogue in all forms.

The American administration has been pressing ahead [word indistinct] successive stages of arms [words indistinct] the ruling circles of the United States and on their instigation some other Western countries have embarked on a policy of confrontation with the socialist countries also in the economic field.

History demonstrates that blockades and cordons, trade boycott and the mounting of iron curtains have never brought the expected results. In disregard of that, however, the economic weapon has been used again, binding international accords are broken off and arbitrary decisions are being taken. Pressure is brought to bear on sovereign countries. Such actions go to the tune of aggressive propaganda broadsides and the stepping up of direct and indirect acts of subversion. In some capitals the spirit of an anti-communist crusade has replaced (?a realistic) approach to world problems. A particular place in this confrontative strategy has been set aside for Poland. Our country [words indistinct] itself right on the front line of fire. It has absorbed the first and the fiercest strike by the imperialist policy of destabilization. That is why the Polish issues cannot be examined in separation from their broad international context. There is a strict cross-link, a parallel track of the actions taken by the internal forces of anti-socialist opposition and by the confrontative policy of imperialism on a global scale.

Poland has become the target of such a fierce attack not just because it is Poland, but because it is socialist Poland, because we have foiled the plans to wrest our country from the economic and defensive socialist community. An old saying goes that the rule by which a family or a circle of friends should abide is: "One for all, all for one". Our community has abode by it in the past, is abiding by it now and, I am convinced, will abide by it increasingly also in the future.

The actions taken by the anti-socialist opposition in Poland were specific for their economic [word indistinct] of the confrontation with the authorities designed to paralyze the economy as one of the ways of effecting a downfall of the socialist state. Premediated blows were dealt at key areas of the country's economic life. The pretext of protecting the miners was used to bring about an abrupt disastrous slump in coal output by 38 million tonnes. At the same time when the American radios "Free Europe" and "The Voice of America" went into raptures over the strikes in Poland and the miners' boycott of work on Saturday so American coal concerns were taking over the traditional outlets for Polish coal in Europe. In 1981 alone Poland lost almost 500 million dollars through plummeting exports.

The anti-socialist extremists carried out the anti-Polish order to the letter. A sharp blow was delivered to undercut the competition from the Polish coal.

A coincidence of adverse developments that had intensified in the Polish economy the end of the 1970's with the destructive anarchic actions by the opponent produced a very severe impact on the economy.

The introduction of martial law saved Poland just a step short of a catastrophe. The course toward complete economic disintegration was checked. But the opponent has refused to accept defeat and still continues to disturb the stabilization by attempting to stir up unrest inside Poland while making ultimatums, [word indistinct] sanctions and discriminating practices in the international forum. Poland is under a kind of economic siege which makes normalization more difficult and delays the lifting of emergency measures.

One should appreciate and respect the attitude of a decisive majority of Polish society which, while grappling with the burdens of everyday living and not infrequently acute privations, demonstrates its sense of responsiblity, patience and understanding for an exceptionally difficult time that our country is living through.

People's Poland is and will be a sovereign country, we shall not budge before the imperialist dictate. We place trust in the patriotism, reason and the historical experience of the Polish nation, in the allied solidarity and (alliance) from our socialist friends. We are also expecting a victory for a realistic, far-sighted [word indistinct] in the policies of capitalist states.

Not only are we concerned about taking our country out of the present crisis. Poland's return to the positions of an equal partnership in international economic cooperation also lies in the interest of other countries. This determines the extent to which Poland will be able to honor its commitments. We desire to fulfill them honestly in a manner corresponding to our actual possibilities. This is a matter of dignity for our nation in addition to being a matter of enacted commitments. We shall bear well in our memory those who give us assistance and support, understanding for our decisions and actions in this difficult moment for Poland.

Over the five months this year we registered an enlivening in Polish raw material industries and those other economic branches which are based on domestic raw and intermediate material as well as deliveries from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

On the other hand, many other branches of industrial processing, particularly those depending on imports of raw materials, semi-finished products and components from capitalist countries experience serious problems. These imports shrank by 45 percent over the past five months with an adverse impact also on agricultural production, particularly animal breeding which had been largely based on imported fodder.

Of particular significance in this difficult situation of Poland has been and is primarily the assistance from the Soviet Union and other CMEA countries. We shall do our [word indistinct] to ensure that Poland is a sure and credible partner.

While regaining its leading role the Polish United Workers' Party attaches great importance to economic problems. We undertake steps so that never again the errors that laid at the root of our present difficulties be repeated. The most important problem is to ensure food for the nation on the principle of self-sufficiency conceived as an equilibrium in the foreign trade turnover in farm produce and food. The problem of food for the nation has both an economic and political dimension. We cannot allow the food weapon to be used against us in future.

Another problem of fundamental importance are supplies of energy and (?other) materials. We stake on a better usage of domestic materials resources and are preparing a programme of restructuring economy with that goal in mind. A thriftier and more effective fuel and energy economy is a problem facing all our countries. Together we can solve it considerably faster and more cheaply than single-handed.

Poland is vitally interested in cooperation in using free production capacities of our industry and in completing discontinued investment projects. The use of the possibilities existing in this field (?may) constitute an additional impulse for the deepening of socialist integration. We are seeking for more efficient ways, better adjusted to our Polish conditions, for raising the effectiveness of our economy. We use experience of other socialist countries. They confirm that socialism is a live system flexible in selecting concrete solutions and facilitating, without violating the principles of our system, a perfection of the ways of managing the economy.

Better coordination of trade policies of the countries of our socialist community vis-a-vis third countries should be helpful in solving our economic problems. Poland wants to considerably accelerate the development of trade exchange and economic and scientific and technological cooperation with developing countries. We suggest to tighten cooperation between our states in the development of exports to the above mentioned countries of building and assembling services for industry, municipal [words indistinct] and services in geological prospecting.

Poland comes out for constructive cooperation and trade with all countries of the world, especially those European countries and countries outside Europe with which we have been linked for years by traditions of good cooperation. However, in economic relations with those countries the principles of sovereignty and not using economic relations for interference into one's internal affairs must be observed. We consider it necessary -- in the light of our bitter experience of latest period — to work out an international system of economic security which would prevent the application of economic pressure for political aims. International economic relations cannot be subject to the law of the jungle.

Strougal Addresses Session

LD081936 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] We shall now acquaint you with the speech by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, at the 36th CEMA session in Budapest.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal said in his address that the session is meeting in complicated international conditions, at a time of escalated attempts to renew the cold war and of concentrated attacks against the socialist community and its unity. The close and multilateral cooperation of the CEMA states, the strengthening of unity and the development of our community are therefore all the more urgent. We note with satisfaction that the Executive Committee in particular, as well as the other organs of the community, participates in safeguarding these tasks.

Analysis of the Czechoslovak economy in the period from the last session shows that the development of some previous trends is continuing. Of the external influences we note not only the strengthening of the discriminatory policy of a number of capitalist states, but also, on the world markets, the reduced saleability of many products, as well as materials that we export. At the same time we must note that there has been no reduction of the requirement to secure the necessary imports.

We concentrate extra attention, Comrade Strougal continued, on the implementation of the conclusion of the 16th CPCZ Congress for the transition of our economy to intensive economic development and for creating the conditions for its purposeful structural rebuilding, taking into account the fact that growth is slower than in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. At the same time we are aware that in today's specific conditions this requires day-to-day care, enhanced effort, more consistent use of all the resources and means of the whole of society.

We can assess the achieved results positively -- and that, in our opinion, is valid for the socialist community as a whole. It is possible to maintain the social political direction of the economic development set out by the congresses of our fraternal communist and workers' parties. We are aware, however, that the complex nature of the tasks of future years is increasing markedly. At the same time we know that there are many weak points in certain sectors of production, technological development, on the domestic market and particularly in external economic relations. Overcoming them requires even more intensive use of all the possibilities which our mutual cooperation provides, particularly as regards increasing economic effectiveness and the development of qualitative factors. While doing so we must strengthen the coordination of our joint progress in relation to the states of the Third World, their international organizations and groupings.

I would like to say, Comrade Strougal continued, that in this respect we shall continue to do all that corresponds to our joint interests, needs and possibilities. In particular we would like to support our joint effort aimed against the discriminatory actions carried out particularly by the United States and its allies. In this connection I stress, Comrade Lubomir Strougal said, that for Czechoslovakia any form of pressure and interference in our internal affairs are unacceptable. In accordance with the principles of socialist internationalism we yet again confirm our fraternal solidarity with the Polish People's Republic. I am sure I do not have to stress again the objective need for a dialogue, peaceful coexistence and cooperation between states with differing social systems on an equal basis, without discrimination or preferential treatment in the economic sphere. We continue to remain faithful to these Leninist ideas and we are determined, together with the other states of our community, to contribute effectively toward full resumption and further development of the process started in Helsinki. In accordance with this we fully support the new peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist states.

We consider it extremely important to further expand the cooperation of CEMA countries with developing countries, and above all to choose appropriate forms and conditions of relations with countries of socialist orientation. We think that these problems and tasks ought to be dealt with in their complexity and realistically, on the basis of mutual advantage and comradely help. We are ready to actively contribute to such steps in accordance with the possibilities of the Czechoslovak economy. We agree with the proposed program of coordination of economic plans of the CEMA membership countries in the period of 1986-90. The program brings a number of new elements, it responds to the problems of the contemporary times and it should shift the center of mutual cooperation of the member countries toward production and scientific-technological advancement, to investment projects, to specialization and cooperation in production. The submitted proposal makes the issues of coordinated utilization of production factors in our society as one of the decisive prerequisites of effective development the program of the day.

The coordination of the overall economic policy of the CEMA members is an inseparable part of the proposed qualitative changes. We value the fact that the proposal includes a number of starting points and connections to the coordination of the plans, which naturally will have to be elaborated further.

Comrade Strougal went on to say that the advancement of CEMA integration in science, technology and production increasingly brings closer the all-round cooperation actions. Therefore, we consider it important that the membership states and the bodies of the council devote exceptional attention to their choice with regard to the economic and technical possibilities of resolving them by concrete measures.

The coordination of investment projects and scientific-technological advancement in the continuous cycle of research-development-production-application, as well as specialization and cooperation, joint progress in accomplishing new technological methods and reducing scientific-technological and economic dependence on the advanced capitalist states deserve exceptional attention, as we also said at previous sessions.

We also consider bilateral coordination to be of importance. We would like to see its programs agreed upon in such a way that issues which significantly affect the drafting of the 5-year plan, are discussed as early as in 1983 and agreed upon in 1984, so that we do not wait until 1985.

Agreements and cooperation treaties should be concluded as soon as individual actions are properly decided upon. We have in mind not only the supplies of raw material, fuel and energy but also supplies of important machinery and investment project units. The committee for planning has also informed us about the implementation of a number of measures which were decided upon in the coordination of plans for 1981-85. For deepening mutual cooperation and for securing the most important mutual supplies. In this connection I find it useful to point out that we should take into consideration the jointly accepted directions and solutions in making operative decisions on those problems of smooth running and permanent growth of social production in the membership which were discussed in the coordination of the plans.

We are of the opinion that today in particular, at a time of complicated structural and quantitative changes in the economies of our states, when extra measures have to be undertaken, agreements on the coordination of 5-year plans should also be one of the points of departure for the short term economic policy of our states. We do not have in mind only the need for proper fulfillment of all the obligations which have to be consistently secured today, but we strive to prevent one chosen solution in one state evoking a chain of various complications in the relations with its partners. We are also convinced that we must jointly prevent the rise of difficult situations and that it is high time to assess the purposefullness of multilateral coordination of short term measures of the Council's member states.

In our opinion, Comrade Strougal went on to say, the coordination would contribute toward our more effective opposition to the pressure of capitalist states in the credit and commercial policy sphere, as well as the consequences of the economic recession in the world. This coordination would also improve the possibilities to react flexibly to the economic development in the member states, as far as mutual relations are concerned. Within the framework of the coordination of economic policy, in implementing all forms of our cooperation, a significant role will also be played by improving the international mechanism of cooperation, as well as by the adaptation and coordination of national mechanisms.

We note with satisfaction, Lubomir Strougal further stressed at the 36th CEMA session in Budapest, that a number of organs of the Council have already undertaken the first few necessary steps in this direction. In providing for increased power consumption in Czechoslovakia a significant role is played by nuclear energy which is developing within the framework of the joint program of construction adopted in 1977. Its implementation is supported by the multilateral aid of the USSR, and particularly by the results of its research, development and production base. Czechoslovakia began building the production base of nuclear power engineering as early as 1974 on the basis of the agreement with the USSR on production cooperation. We have built capacities and now we are producing reactors, steam generators, volume compensating main circulation pipelines, main closing fittings and other components.

The conclusion of the multilateral agreement on international specialization and cooperation of production and mutual deliveries of equipment for nuclear power stations for the period 1981-90 expressed the joint interest of the CEMA member states in the development of nuclear power engineering and became one of the decisive concrete steps in implementing the long-term targeted program of cooperation in the sphere of fuels, energy and raw materials. Concurrently with the conclusion of this agreement, an appropriate intergovernmental commission was set up, whose report we are assessing today. The intergovernmental commission has an important role in securing future tasks. The proposed main guidelines of its further activity express this correctly and, in the interest of their implementation, we agree to extending their coordination role.

The congresses of our communist and workers' parties have stressed the significance of electronics for the implementation of significant structural changes in industry, transport, communications, agriculture, and in other spheres, as well as in the automation of production processes. The influence of electronics on reducing material and energy requirements on higher valorization of the means invested in social production is equally important. The basic path towards soon achieving the required technological standard and production efficiency also in this sphere is through the close cooperation of the CEMA states and the deepening and broadening of the international socialist division of labor.

It is our experience that we do not always promptly implement the tasks stemming from the concluded multilateral agreements on cooperation in electronics. In the interest of working out and agreeing upon uniform technological policy in this rapidly developing industry, we propose, jointly with the GDR, that the next session of the Council assess the results to date of our cooperation in electronics and work out proposals of preferential guidelines for their further development.

This would make possible a close and effective specialization of the individual CEMA countries and their mutual cooperation. We appreciate the fact that the permanent commission of the Council for radio engineering and electronics industry, with the active participation of the states involved, has prepared and drafted in a relatively short time a preliminary agreement of the cooperation program for color television. The program includes actions which have been already decided and also other necessary tasks, and this provides the basis for cooperation in the whole area of color television from the equipment of studios to the transmission and the creation of a signal for receivers. We see approval of this joint program as the first step toward the organization of intensive cooperation in this sphere.

To achieve the expected result as soon as possible the given tasks ought to be implemented speedily and the necessary conditions ought to be created for their fulfillment. This includes monitoring and checking fulfillment of the tasks. In this sense we support the proposal that the monitoring of the implementation of the mentioned program ought to be a constant task of the CEMA Executive Committee.

We agree with the submitted proposal on the cooperation in the development and broad application of microprocessors in the national economy of the membership countries in the period 1982-90. We expect that it will significantly contribute to the growth of social productivity of labor, the technical standard of production and product quality and will reduce the dependency on the import of microprocessors from industrially advanced capitalist states. I want to stress the necessity for securing in time the needs of the membership states in microprocessors and agree upon coordination of production and mutual supplies. In our opinion it will be necessary for the Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation to annually evaluate the implementation of the program and secure its implementation with regard to speedy scientific and technological progress.

As regards the problems of cooperation in the foodstuffs sphere, putting it on the agenda of the next session would be of value if this was worked out in close connection with the tasks already carried out according to the relevant long-term targeted program. The new measures should stem from all-round analysis of what has been done so far and what we are doing now.

We do not consider it useful in dealing with this problem to renew the negotiations about the all-round economic stimulation of agricultural production and export. We consider the issues concluded by the previous agreements, including at this level. We basically agree with the Council's resolution proposals of the session and we shall submit some concrete proposals in the (?Editorial) Commission, Comrade Lubomir Strougal said in concluding his speech at the 36th CEMA session in Budapest.

Stoph Speaks

LD082150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1547 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Budapest, 8 Jun (ADN) -- The 36th CEMA session opened on Tuesday in Budapest. The 3 days of discussions in the "Duna-Continental" Hotel are taking place at prime minister level.

The GDR delegation is led by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Its members are Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Gerhard Weiss, member of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent representative of the GDR in CEMA; Herbert Weiz, member of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, Horst Soelle, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of foreign trade, Peter Florin, member of the SED Central Committee and deputy minister of foreign affairs, Rudolf Rossmeisl, ammbassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR in the People's Republic of Hungary, Horst Taschanter, department chief of the SED Central Committee, Siegfried Moeke, head of the CEMA department at the Council of Ministers, and Karl-Heinz Schroeder, deputy permanent representative of the GDR in CEMA.

In the CEMA plenary session Willi Stoph reaffirmed the GDR's consistent peace policy at the side of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states. "In the implementation of the resolutions of the 10th SED party congress the workers of the GDR are working with great enthusiasm on the economic strengthening of our republic and are doing all they can to make the GDR fulfill its obligations as a factor for peace at the dividing line between the states of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO," the head of the GDR delegation said. The present policy of the United States, which is aimed at achieving military superiority over the socialist states, has led to an aggravation of the international situation such as has not been since the end of the World War II. "By confrontation and boycotts the socialist countries' development is to be made more difficult and damage is to be done to the entire socialist community." Willi Stoph added: "In our foreign policy, which is attuned to the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, we are trying to help make progress on the path of arms limitation and disarmanent according to the principle or equality and equal security."

"The new initiatives of L.I. Brezhnev on disarmament and the securing of peace have the unanimous support of the people of the GDR," he stressed.

Speaking of central points in further economic development the GDR premier said: "In order to achieve the highest levels of performance in the joint introduction of high-level technologies and of cooperation in the development and application of the most modern productive forces to the advantage of all concerned we will do all we can to deepen the cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries." The focus of this is the implementation of the plan of specialization and cooperation with the USSR up to 1990, on the basis or which a new quality of cooperation has been attained. At present there exist 140 governmental and ministerial agreements between both countries in the fields of raw material supply, of research and development, of specialization and cooperation in production, of intensification and rationalization and of the refinement of raw material. The GDR is also working successfully with the other CEMA countries in the bringing about of such agreements.

Aleksey Antonov

LD081836 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 8 Jun 82

["CMEA -- Antonov -- Verbal Elaboration" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 8 Jun (MTI) -- The most essential point of Aleksey Antonov's verbal elaboration to his report was that the manysided agreement signed in 1979 on international production specialization and mutual deliveries of nuclear power plant equipments between 1981 and 1990 would be basically fulfilled. The output of nuclear power plants already put into operation in the socialist countries with Soviet assistance, aggregates 4,470 megawatts. Another 13,000 megawatt capacity is in the stage of planning and construction. Though some delays in construction have to be reckoned with, generally the foreseen production capacities have been established in the member states. The necessary documentation and other conditions of production are also ensured. The established production capacities make the implementation of the wide-ranging nuclear power plant construction programme possible. Most of the mutual deliveries are being fulfilled on schedule.

Nikolay Baybakov

LD081848 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 8 Jun 82

["CMEA -- Baybakov -- Verbal Elaboration" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 8 Jun (MTI) -- In the verbal elaboration of his report Nikolay Baybakov mentioned as the main characteristic of the planned coordination programme for 1986-1990, that it embraced the harmonization of the economic policies of the CEMA countries. This comprehensive coordination helps, among other things, to joint elaboration of the conception of the international distribution of work, the switch over to intensive development and the establishment of the conditions for further development of the socialist economic integration. The programme determines the main trends of coordination in material production and encourages the members to exploit the opportunities for increasing mutual exchange of goods, to ensure the development of its structure as well as to take efficient measures for establishing a more balanced mutual trade and accounts.

Guriy Marchuk

LD081858 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 8 Jun 82

["CMEA -- Marchuk -- Verbal Elaboration" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 8 Jun (MTI) -- Amplifying his report Guriy Marchuk recalled the resolution made at the 35th CMEA session foreseeing the elaboration of a cooperation programme on the development and comprehensive application of microprocessor technology in the national economies. Under the CMEA Scientific-Cooperation Committee, a draft programme was worked out and coordinated, and the 103rd session of the CEMA Executive Committee discussed and approved it to be submitted to the present session. The relative lag of the socialist countries and the embargo imposed by the capitalist countries made the elaboration of the programme necessary. The programme is expected to provide a better supply in microprocessors, microprocessor devices and programmes, to promote technological level, as well as the competitiveness of products and a favourable development of prices.

Yugoslav Delegate

LD082302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1750 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- In a speech made today, Zvone Dragan, head of the Yugoslav delegation to the 36th CEMA session, expressed Yugoslavia's interest in and desire for the further development of cooperation with CEMA on the basis of the 1964 agreement and the principles established by this agreement.

Zvone Dragan described this cooperation as successful and mutually beneficial in several fields. "We are convinced that the principles of complete equality, respect for sovereignty, national interests and mutual benefit will represent the basis for the further successful development of our multilateral cooperation," Dragan stated.

The head of the Yugoslav delegation recalled that organizations from Yugoslavia are now parties to about 120 agreements signed within the CEMA framework. Dragan laid particular stress on the success achieved in cooperation in the field of specialization and production and in reciprocal deliveries of equipment for nuclear power stations in the period from 1989-90. Yugoslav organizations are successfully meeting their obligations under this agreement and, in Zvone Dragan's words, Yugoslav industry possesses real possibilities for broader participation and for increasing the deliveries of equipment for nuclear power stations.

The coordination program of CEMA member-countries' economic plans for 1986-90 offers possibilities for broader participation and for increasing the deliveries of equipment for nuclear power stations.

The coordination program of CEMA member-countries' economic plans for 1986-90 offers possibilities for exchange information and learning about one another. Yugoslavia, Zvone Dragan said, is in favor of the timely completion of programs for mutual consultations in connection with the volume and dynamism of the development of economic relations in the next 5-year periods. In this connection, Zvone Dragan pointed out, Yugoslavia's interest in participating in the formulation of the tasks and themes envisaged in the microprocessing technology production program. Consequently, Yugoslavia proposes that an addendum be made to the draft decision due to be adopted by this CEMA session with the aim of involving SFRY organizations in the realization of concrete measures under this program.

The head of the Yugoslav delegation pointed out the basic problems in the development of the Yugoslav economy during this period, saying that the economy is passing through a "very complex period." Out difficulties are not only the consequence of the crisis developments in the world economy, but also of disharmony in the economic structure and other problems in the socioeconomic development of the country, Dragan said. Speaking about the results achieved, Dragan pointed to industrial production in 1981 or 4.2 percent, a 2.8 percent increase in employment, and a decrease in the current balance of payments deficit from $3.7 billion in 1979 to $635 million in 1981. Zvone Dragan also mentioned the difficulties experienced by Yugoslavia since the end of last year and the beginning of this year in the field of relations with foreign countries with regard to payments and especially difficulties in trade relations with the developed countries of the West. Apart from this, there was a slowing down of economic growth, especially industrial production, owing to difficulties concerning raw and reproduction material supplies and the general and investment consumption. The unfavorable movement of prices was also high.

"Because of this we have embarked on a reassessment of the envisaged dynamism of economic growth and of the factors which determine economic growth, with the aim of bringing the entire development to within the limits set by material and, in particular, balance of payments possibilities," Dragan said. "At the same time, Yugoslavia is working on the adoption of a comprehensive program of economic stabilization which will not be limited in terms of time to this 5-year period alone. The basic orientation is that our economic development should be based on greater utilization of our own resources and of the country's own real accumulation, higher production or raw materials, energy and food, a more rapid development of our own technology, and on greater influence being exercised by the quality factors of economic activity," Dragan said. He emphasized at the same time that in the concept of such economic development the basic ideopolitical orientation is provided by the further development of socialist self-managing relations and the decisive role played by the workers in associated labor in the acquisition and control of income and all the means of social reproduction. In this connection, Zvone Dragan dwelt on the deterioration in the position of the developing countries, and on the gap between them and the more highly developed countries, which is constantly growing. The developing countries' total debts, Zvone Dragan noted, have reached the sum of $530 billion while annual repayments of these debts amount to about $112 billion for interest and profit transfer alone.

Zvone Dragan expressed anxiety at the slowing down in the talks between the developed and developing countries. This development could lead to a north-south confrontation, which, added tothe existing confrontations, would lead to the further serious exacerbation of international relations, he stated. "We expect this session, as last year, to extend support to the constructive efforts being made by developing countries to overcome complex problems and to establish more equitable cooperation relations in the world in the interest of all," Zvone Dragan, head of the Yugoslav delegation, said at the end of his speech.

Dascalescu Takes Floor

AU081938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 8 Jun (AGERPRES) -- During the proceedings of the 36th meeting of the CMEA session, started in Budapest, on June 8, the head of Romania's delegation, Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of the Romanian Government, took the floor.

Vietnamese Delgate

LD091314 Budapest MTI in English 1055 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 8 Jun (MTI) -- Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister To Huu said that the utilization of internal potentials was of major importance for his homeland. He also emphasized the significance of broadening economic relations with the fraternal socialist countries. "It is for us a strategic principle and a principal policy to broaden and further cooperation with the Soviet Union and other members of the CMEA towards socialist integration."

Vietnam intends to actively participate in the specialization of production and cooperation. It wishes to broaden cooperation with and give mutual assistance to Laos and Kampuchea.

Taking into due consideration its realistic possibilities, raw material resources and level of economic development, Vietnam strives to explore fields where it can take part in bi- and multi-lateral cooperation with fraternal countries.

Mongolian Premier

LD091342 Budapest MTI in English 1113 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MTI) -- In his speech before the CMEA session Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, recalled that the Mongolian People's Republic has been a member of the CMEA for 20 years. In this spirit, he summed up the economic-social development of his country in the past 20 years , its fruitful cooperation with the other CMEA member states, primarily with the Soviet Union.

The head of the Mongolian delegation analysed the international stituation at length and said that the Mongolian proposal urging to conclude a non-aggression treaty between the Asian countries was favourably received by several countries of Asia and the Pacific region.

The Mongolian prime minister spoke highly of the activity of the CMEA Executive Committee and approved the conclusions and proposals stated in the report. In conclusion, Jambyn Batmonh stressed the importance of CMEA cooperation realized in the exploration of Mongolia's natural resources.

RADIO REPORTS 8 JUNE TU CONGRESS SESSIONS

AU081409 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1230 GMT on 8 June broadcasts a 60-minute report on the morning proceedings of the ninth trade union congress being held in Tirana.

A reporter on the scene describes the joyful atmosphere prevailing and interviews a number of delegates as they arrive for the morning session. He then reports the following party and state leaders entering the hall amid applause: Adil Carcani, Hajredin Celiku, Lenka Cuko, Pali Miska, Ramiz Alia, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra and Qirjako Mihali.

Announcers in the studio then alternate in summarizing very briefly the speeches made by delegates representing various branches of industry and other sectors, outlining achievements in production and other fields. The morning session was also addressed by foreign delegates from Algeria, Portugal, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Britain, Brazil, Japan, Ecuador and Mali, as well as by the representative of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions. A very brief recording of the beginning of their speeches precedes a brief summarized translation read by announcers.

The announcer also reports that during the morning session the delegates unanimously adopted a resolution "condemning the fascist-type Israeli aggression against Lebanon."

The report also includes an approximately 20-minute recording of an entertainment program put on by young Pioneers for the delegates with music, songs and poetry recitals.

At 1800 GMT the radio broadcasts a 90-minute report recapping the morning session and summarizing the proceedings of the afternoon session which opened at 1500 GMT. The announcer states that after the report of the commission for verification of mandates was delivered, the delegates continued their discussions of the reports presented to the congress. The announcers summarize the discussions of various delegates who speak on a number of different branches of the economy such as construction, agriculture, science and technology. The session was also addressed by foreign delegates from Denmark, France, Sweden, the Dominican Republic and Guinea, as well as the Azanian and Canadian delegates. There is a brief recording of the foreign delegates' speeches followed by announcers' brief translated summary.

The announcers also report that messages of greetings were read at this session from various collectives, workers and other Albanian people, as well as various individual trade union organizations from countries including Madagascar, Switzerland, Congo, Panama and others who are not attending the congress. Messages of greetings from Albanians living abroad were also read at this session.

The announcer also states that after the discussions ended the session proceeded to the third point on the agenda: the approval of the congress decisions and resolutions according to the sections. The decisions and resolutions were voted upon and unanimously approved.

The 9 June session reportedly will begin at 0800 GMT.

BTA PRESS REVIEW ON REAGAN IN VERSAILLES

AU080945 Sofia BTA in English 0801 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 8 Jun (BTA) -- Today the RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in New York sums up in only a sentence the most topical political events. While Mr Ronald Reagan is making every possible effort to establish his role of a "leader of the Western world," Washington's political, military and diplomatic allies are waging aggressive wars in the most important regions of the Atlantic and the Middle East with the full U.S. backing and aid.

"Has Mr Reagan established himself as a leader of the Western world?" The talks in Versailles were talks between deaf people -- everybody dwelt on his own sufferings and no one wanted to listen to the complaints of the others," KOOPERATIVNO SELO writes. By quoting General de Gaulle, NARODNA ARMIYA emphasizes the fact that the United States has neither the wisdom, nor the resources so that to guarantee the security of the West on a global scale, NARODNA ARMIYA writes further. The Western unity as understood by the United States, in an unconditional submission to the U.S. interests and in compliance with the U.S. policy of confrontation, does not exist any more, NARODNA ARMIYA writes. And now the political realism and the vital interests of the different countries outweighed the U.S. "arguments" which could not have managed to convince their allies to undertake sanctions against the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Mr Georgi Todorchev writes in RABOTNICHESKO DELO that the United States is the chief stimulator, patron and warrantor of the aggression without the participation of which the acts from the position of force, the efforts to impose causes by means of dictate and annihilation could have been impossible or doomed to failure.

Israel would have not allowed herself the aggression in Lebanon if she had not the United States behind her back -- its military, financial and political support, writes RABOTNICHESKO DELO in a signed commentary.

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME: "Washington shares fully the responsiblity of the next in a series of bloodshed spread by Tel Aviv."

NARODNA ARMIYA: "Israel draws courage from the unconditional political and military support rendered by the United States."

Despite all of this NARODNA ARMIYA expressed hope in a leader that the second special session of the UN General Assembly "will convert into a place where a general platform for constructive and concrete measures on different aspects of disarmament will be worked out by regarding the interests of all the states and peoples and in the spirit of the United Nations Organization."

RABOTNICHESKO DELO devotes a whole page to the reports on the achievements of the Ukrainian SSR. An article by Mr Zlexey Batchenko, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviets of the Ukraine Republic is carried.

BTA DECLARATION CONDEMNS ISRAELI AGGRESSION

AU081430 Sofia BTA in English 1334 GMT 8 Jun 82

["BTA Declaration" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 8 Jun (BTA) -- The Israeli Government launched a new adventure arousing great alarm and indignation among the Bulgarian public. The wide-scale hostilities initiated by Israel on Lebanon's territory, demonstratively disregarding the UN Security Council resolutions on this for a ceasefire and withdrawal of the Israeli troops, can entail disastrous aftermaths for the situation in the Middle East, the neighboring regions, for the world peace and security.

As result of the Israeli aggression on the Arab countries the Middle East is a permanent source of tension and insecurity in international relations. The expansionist policy of the Israeli ruling circles was the cause of four wars, of countless victims, damages and sufferings of the peoples in that part of the world. This time the massed Israeli invasion by land, air and water, using the latest military equipment, is aimed against the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon, against the Lebanese and Palestinian population.

The Arab people of Palestine is subject of a genocide carried out in a planned mode by all previous Israeli governments. And now, too, when they became convinced in the impossibility to settle the Palestinian issue behind the backs of the Palestinians by resorting to the separate Camp David accord, the Israeli leaders are taking the weapon anew.

They are hoping, through physical devastation, to push aside the Palestinian people and their sole legitimate representative -- the Palestine Liberation Organization -- from the settling of the Middle East issue. At the same time Israel is getting ready to seize new Arab territories, to dictate her conditions to the victims of the aggression.

Israel would not have ventured to fan up a new war in that region had it not been for the political backing, economic aid and war supplies, had it not been for the consent of her U.S. "strategical ally." Obviously, this is in accordance with the U.S. plans about military and political domination in the Middle East, aimed at suffocating the national liberation movement of the Arab people and subjecting them to the imperialist interests.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is resolutely condemning the Israeli aggression and insists on its immediate discontinuation and on the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanese territory. It is high time to hold the aggressor and its promoters responsible, to take collective efforts for an all-embracing, just and permanent settling of the Middle East conflict, such as to ensure for the Arab people of Palestine the materialization of their irreversible right of self-determination and founding their own independent state, and to let all states in that part of the world live in peace and security. The People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the only right way of reaching such a solution is the convening of an international conference on the Middle East attended by all the parties concerned.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT COMMENTS ON LEBANESE CONFLICT

AU090939 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 9 Jun 82

["To Bring the Madness to a Halt" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 9 Jun (BTA) — OTECHESTVEN FRONT comments today on the new barbarous attack of Israel against Lebanon. The newspaper writes that the reactionary and militarist circles in Tel Aviv have theatrically made public their plans to finish "once and for all" the detachments of the Palestinian resistance with the help of weapons to make the Arab states face a fait accompli. What is the aim, where to leads this militarist policy pursued consistenty by Israel, asks OTECHESTVEN FRONT. The answer is: First, Tel Aviv wants to seize foreign territories and to physically destroy their local population. Second, it wants to weaken the progressive and democratic forces of the Arab states. Third, it wants to put strong pressure on the Government of Lebanon and to make it demand the withdrawal of the pan-Arab peace forces and thus to destroy the Lebanese left-wing. The newspaper underlines further that the plans and ideas of Israel exceed the possibilities of this state and that a powerful patron and ally for their realization should be sought in the person of the United States.

The assessments of OTECHESTVEN FRONT coincide with these of NARODNA MLADEZH. Both newspapers are unanimous that the situation in the Middle East is rife with a very great danger for peace. Stressed is that the Arab and the world public should make the raging extremists in Tel Aviv respect the norms of international law, to make them set free all foreign territories and to stop waving the torch of military conflagration in the region.

BCP POLITBURO APPROVES JARUZELSKI'S MAY VISIT

AU081947 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo has heard a report on the official friendly visit of the Polish party-state delegation led by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, to Bulgaria on 20 May 1982.

The Politburo highly appraised the results of the talks held between the two delegations which are expected to contribute to further strengthening and expanding of relations between the BCP and the PZPR as well as between Bulgaria and Poland. The Politburo also approved the Bulgarian delegation's activity at the talks.

Satisfaction was expressed with the fruitful talks between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski which were held in a spirit of particular cordiality and mutual respect. It was emphasized that at the talks, which were also held in a spirit of full unanimity of views on the issues discussed, the resolve of the two fraternal parties and countries was reaffirmed to expand and deepen the cooperation in all spheres of life for the prosperity of the Bulgarian and the Polish peoples and in conformity with the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty signed between Bulgaria and Poland.

The Politburo approved the agreement reached between the BCP and the PZPR to further deepen their fraternal relations. It was emphasized that the relations between the two parties, based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are playing a decisive role in developing the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Bulgarian and the Polish peoples.

During the talks held between the two party-state delegations, particular attention was given to the economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Poland. A readiness was expressed to further deepen the mutually beneficial integrational ties on a bilateral basis and within the framework of CEMA. For this purpose some efforts must be made so that the economic potential of the two countries is more fully used, and this will be achieved by implementing new forms of cooperation by expanding specialization and production-sharing in a number of major branches of industry, such as shipbuilding, metallurgy, machine-building, chemistry and so forth. The trade between the two countries will surpass the volume planned in the long-term trade agreement.

While reviewing the results of the visit and of the talks held, the Politburo expressed an understanding of and full support for the activities of the Polish party and state leadership to stabilize political and economic life in Poland, overcome the crisis and ensure the further successful construction of a socialist society in Poland.

The Politburo stressed the major political importance of the full unanimity of the two delegations regarding the topical issues of the international situation as well as the willpower of Bulgaria and Poland to strengthen their friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact and contribute to carrying out the (?constructive) foreign policy of the countries of the socialist community.

Full support was expressed for the latest Soviet proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev regarding the limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear arms and medium-range nuclear weapons.

The resolve of Bulgaria and Poland was reaffirmed to work, together with the other fraternal socialist countries and with all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world, for halting the arms race, for disarmament and for strengthening world peace.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo has assigned the appropriate party and state organs to outline concrete measures for consistently fulfilling the agreements achieved during the visit of the Polish party-state delegation to Bulgaria and also expressed confidence that (?the Jaruzelski visit) was a major step toward deepening the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the PZPR as well as toward further developing the comprehensive Bulgarian-Polish relations.

ZHIVKOV, DOYNOV DEPART FOR KIEV 8 JUNE

AU081449 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 8 Jun (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, left for Kiev today. He will pay a working visit there at the invitation of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

Mr Todor Zhivkov is accompanied by the member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Ognyan Doynov.

FILIPOV TO VISIT SOVIET UNION LATER THIS MONTH

AU081855 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government, Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, will pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union in the second half of June.

IMPROVED FOOD SUPPLIES, EXPORTS REPORTED

AU080940 Sofia BTA in English 0826 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 8 Jun (BTA) -- Mr Georgi Karamanev, minister of internal trade and services, said that the stability and the quietness of the domestic market achieved in 1981, are characteristic of 1982, too.

Minister Karamanev dwelt on the state of the market at a sitting of the socio-economic development standing committee with the National Assembly.

Goods for more than 12 milliard leva are planned to be produced in 1982 and goods for more than 2 milliard leva to be exported.

In the first three months of 1982 goods for 2655 million leva were produced. As against the same period of 1981 goods for 226 million leva more were produced. Goods for 356 million leva were imported.

What is the state of the market? Its needs were satisfied with bread, sugar, rice, salt, milk and dairy produce, coffee, fish, canned food, bottled fruit and nectar. More than 2500 tons of meat more than in last year's first three months were made available to the market. There were some hardships with its supply with onion, potatoes, dried beans and sausages.

With the non-food stuffs there were problems only with the furniture and the household electric appliances.

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR DEPARTS -- Le Quang Hiep, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Bulgaria, has departed our country. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Jun 82 p 2 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON LEBANON REPORTED

LD081640 Prague CTK in English 1600 GMT 8 Jun 82

["Statement -- Lebanon" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Prague, 8 Jun (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak people demand an immediate end to Israel's aggression against southern Lebanon and the withdrawal of its troops, a Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry statement said here Tuesday.

The statement pointed out that the Israeli invasion was an action planned long before with the aim to deal a blow to the Palestinian resistance movement and to the national patriotic forces of Lebanon, and expressed hope that the U.N. Security Council will adopt effective measures to ensure the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and to restore the legitimate rights of nations of Arab countries, including the Palestinian Arabs.

The statement stressed that the new brutal unjustified aggression by Israel, which has a character of an insidious undeclared war against a sovereign Arab state, is a flagrant violation of the fundamental norms of international law and confirms that Israeli ruling circles elevated terror to official government policy in relation to Arab countries. It is a fresh proof of the Israeli Government's idea of a settlement of the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian issue.

The government and people of Czechoslovakia condemn this new aggressive act to which the Israeli Government would not have resorted without the consent and support of world imperialism led by the United States. It is a direct consequence of the "Camp David policy" which U.S. imperialism and world Zionism are trying to impose on Arab countries and the Palestinian people, the statement said, stressing Czechoslovakia's solidarity with and support to the struggle of the Palestinian people.

MINING COOPERATION WITH ZIMBABWE DISCUSSED

AU072125 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jun 82 p 2

[CTK report in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] Maurice Nyamgumbo, minister of mining industry of the Republic of Zimbabwe, was received this Thursday in Prague by Eduard Saul, CSSR minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering. At the end of its stay in the CSSR, the Zimbabwe delegation was also received by Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade. They discussed matters of cooperation between the two countries in developing mining and metallurgical industries.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH HUNGARIAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION

LD090916 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0300 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received a delegation of the National Council of Hungarian Women led by Maria Daschek, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the National Council of Hungarian Women.

A comradely discussion about the experience of the two fraternal parties in dealing with problems of the life and role of women was participated in by Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Czechoslovak Women's Union.

JOURNALIST DEFENDS FUNCTIONARIES' BENEFITS

AU072053 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 4 June on page 3, in the column "Let Us Think About It Together," carries a 3,000-word Eugen Hanisko article entitled "On So-Called Delicate Issues, Against Incorrect Generalizations." The article is devoted to discussions of "various, frequently nonexistent privileges of responsible party, economic or state functionaries and employees" in anonymous letters and in private conversations. According to Hanisko, these discussions "more and more frequently result in some sort of sweeping, subjective evaluations of the entire party, state and economic apparatus. Individual justly criticized cases are generalized. In many cases truth and untruth are intertwined. There are even instances of mystification, sometimes coupled with obvious demagogy."

The article sets out to respond to such accusations because, as Hanisko himself notes, when these "very sensitive and delicate issues" are not dealt with, they may be "used against the interests of socialism and the working people."

Hanisko first admits that even in a socialist society there may exist "elements of antagonistic contradictions." He attributes their existence to "individualism that has been subdued, aggressive personal or group egotism, introduction of antagonistic ideology from the outside, the inclination of certain people to engage in unlawful activities and so forth." However, according to Hanisko, next to these actual "contradictions," there are also "artificially construed problems and issues that reflect a lack of knowledge or understanding of certain objective processes that are inherent to socialism and which are a product of the respective stage of its development." Giving an example of such a "misunderstood objective process inherent to socialism," Hanisko refers to the socialist principle of remuneration and the resulting "certain differences" in people's living standards. He notes that in some letters addressed to the PRAVDA editorial office every private vehicle or weekend or family house is "sweepingly regarded as a result of illicit machinations, frauds and breach of law."

Hanisko rejects such "simplified generalizations." He says: "Why should a functionary of any agency working for the well-being of the socialist society, frequently for several decades, not be entitled -- just as any other citizen -- to use his savings to buy a passenger car, a weekend house or a family house? There is nothing about it that would run counter to the party statutes, to the laws or to socialism." Hanisko believes that the "sometimes rather one-sided view of the public" may be connected with the recent exposition of some cases of "violations of the socialist legality" in the Czechoslovak media. He adds, however, that next to such cases there are also many critical letters pointing to some functionary's illicit conduct that turn out to be groundless. He says that just as the party and state institutions are obliged to draw conclusions against proven culprits, "it is also their obligation to take a stand in defense of honest and upright citizens, members or functionaries of the party, who have become the subject of accusations and slander." This is all the more important, he says, as "gossip and untruthful information" about honest functionaries "tend to spread very quickly and have a long life."

Further on in the article, Hanisko responds to the "sometimes literally thriving fabrications and demagogy" about privileges of party, economic and state functionaries. To illustrate the problem, he describes two cases from his immediate experience. The first concerns a factory director who "occasionally uses his official car for trips to and from work." According to Hanisko, when his neighbors saw this, they began to accuse him of abusing his post "despite the existence of strict norms, approved by the government, permitting this director to use the official vehicle also for this purpose."

The other case concerns the chairman of a national committee who received priority treatment when visiting a health center. The other patients, who had to give precedence to him, allegedly started a discussion about "privileges, superiority and the abuse of one's post for personal ends." Justifying the official's preferenctial treatment, Hanisko claims that "his position and social responsibility do not allow him to wait like the others."

Besides, "the demands of the work of a political worker are extraordinarily great" and, therefore, "increased health care for these employees is natural and understandable and has nothing in common with some sort of personal privileges." Continuing this line of argument, Hanisko also says that "society, in the interest of its own dynamic development, is obliged to establish optimal conditions for the work of those with whom it has entrusted social responsibility, which involves not only many millions of korunas but also political and cultural values that cannot be expressed in terms of money." He admits, however, that the problem of a rational utilization of highly qualified labor has not yet been scientifically resolved.

Hanisko goes on to urge a rational approach to explaining various benefits of "responsible workers" so as to "rule out various emotions." He also suggests that possibilities be sought in the system of party and mass-political work of "forestalling various discussions on these issues." He says: "After all, it should not be a problem to make this 'somewhat veiled' question the subject of public information and to acquaint the work collective in the appropriate form with the respective norms, rights and possibilities of a supervisor. If we fail to do so, we will leave the doors wide open for all kinds of speculation, demagogy and attempts to diminish -- also by means of this sensitive area -- the personal authority of a party or economic functionary."

This is important, Hanisko goes on to say, because "the class enemy" has recently focused his interest on this area. By compromising party cadres, he is allegedly trying to discredit the party as a whole. It is therefore the party's obligation "to defend the work of upright and honest citizens, the work and honor of the functionaries of party, state and economic organs and social organizations, who precisely because of their consistent party and class positions become the subject of unjust speculation, slander, demagogy as well as one-sided generalizations and sweeping judgments." As for those individuals who infiltrate the party "for the sake of their own careers, for personal benefit and in the endeavor to obtain for themselves advantages at the expense of others," Hanisko asserts that the party is strong enough and has a "sufficient mechanism" to get rid of them sooner or later.

BRIEFS

FRENCH ENVOY DEPARTING -- Slovak Premier Peter Colotka received in Bratislava today Paul Le Gourrierec, France's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Czechoslovakia, in connection with the end of his diplomatic mission to this country. [Text] [Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1920 GMT 7 Jun 82 LD]

REPORTAGE ON FISCHER'S ACTIVITIES IN NEW YORK

Presents Honecker Message

LD082224 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1632 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] UN/New York, 8 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a greetings message to the president of the second UN special session on disarmament, Ismat T. Kittani. The message, presented in New York on Tuesday by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, reads:

On behalf of the State Council, the government and all citizens of the GDR, I send the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament sincere wishes for successful work.

It is of great importance that the United Nations, especially in this time of increased tensions, focuses its activity on disarmament. The preservation of peace depends to an important degree on ending the arms race and reducing military arsenals. Peace cannot flourish and be made secure on mountains of mass destruction weapons.

Nothing affects people more today than the threat of a nuclear inferno. It has become more acute through the policy of increased arming and of confrontation, through the pronouncement of doctrines on waging, restricting and winning a nuclear war. This is why the GDR regards it as urgently necessary for measures to be decided and implemented on a comprehensive scale for ending the nuclear arms race.

If all sides have a firm will, arms limitation and disarmament is an issue which can be solved. The only prerequisite is readiness to hold honest and productive talks on the basis of equality and equal security. The ways to this end have been pointed out.

Our people welcome the recent peace proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as an exemplary step toward limiting and reducing nuclear weapons. They deserve a positive response.

The GDR will always be a reliable and active partner in the struggle for lasting peace and disarmament. It remains deeply committed to the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. There is no one under socialism who for political or economic motives would be interested in arming or war preparations. For our people, as for all peoples, peace should be made lasting by means of internationally agreed disarmament measures. The GDR is ready to do its share in this.

Few meetings in the history of the United Nations have roused the attention of the world public as much as this one. The peoples' expectations are high. The insanity of arming must be checked so that people can breath more freely and develop creatively without fear of tomorrow. There is nothing more important than peace and hence the preservation of the right to life.

May the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament be guided by this.

Presents Statement on Israel

LD082250 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1954 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, New York, 8 Jun (ADN) -- GDR cooperation in the preservation of peace and detente was the focus of a friendly talk today in New York between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Oskar Fischer stressed that in the United Nations, as in its bilateral relations, the GDR consistently supports fruitful and peaceful cooperation among states and peoples. The extremely tense situation calls for decisive action in the spirit of the UN Charter. All actions that stand in contradiction to this, such as Israel's latest criminal aggression against Lebanon, must meet with the unanimous resistance of the UN member-states. Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer handed the UN secretary general the statement of the SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of State and the Council of Ministers on Israel's aggression.

Perez de Cuellar stressed that the GDR is known as a state which actively implements and defends the UN Charter. He emphasized that the UN opposes the use of force and the instigation of a bloody war against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. Everything must be done to halt this fateful development. The UN secretary general expressed his thanks for the good wishes of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, which had been conveyed to him, and he asked for his best wishes to be conveyed to Erich Honecker.

Receives WPC Delegation

LD090910 East Berlin ADN International Service in Germany 0748 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 9 Jun (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has received in New York a WPC delegation led by its president, Romesh Chandra. During the meeting Oskar Fischer stated that the GDR Government views the preservation of peace as the most important task at present. Romesh Chandra expressed his thanks for the GDR's efforts to make the second UN special session on disarmament successful. Hope of positive results is based on strengthening the mass movement for peace and disarmament.

LEADERS CONDEMN ISRAELI ACTION AGAINST LEBANON

AU081025 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR Council of Ministers condemn the aggression of Israel against Lebanon. This renewed aggression is the more detestable as Israel attacks Lebanon at a time when the Soviet Union, the GDR and other socialist countries as well as the governments of the Western world are pressing for a solution to the Middle East problem by way of negotiations. The defense measures undertaken by the Lebanese and the Palestinian side against the Israeli aggression have the full solidarity of the GDR.

DELEGATION IN TUNISIA DISCUSSES ISRAELI ATTACKS

LD081622 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1451 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Tunis, 8 Jun (ADN) -- The presidents of the GDR and Tunisian supreme people's representative bodies joined in expressing horror and indignation at Israel's latest aggression against Lebanon. President of the GDR People's Chamber Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and President of the Tunisian National Mahmoud Messadi, strongly condemned the crimes by the Zionist rulers of Israel. At the same time they underlined their full solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

The two countries' parliamentary delegations began their official talks on Tuesday in Tunis. They held an exchange of views and information on bilateral issues and on current international problems, especially the joint struggle to safeguard peace in the world and the rebuttal of the confrontation and aggression policy of imperialism and Zionism.

HONECKER WELCOMES GRENADAN DELEGATION TO BERLIN

LD081612 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1438 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jun (ADN) -- A party and state delegation from Grenada arrived in Berlin on Tuesday afternoon for an official friendly visit to the GDR. The delegation, which was invited by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, is led by Maurice Bishop, chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement and prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada.

Erich Honecker warmly welcomed the representative of the Caribbean island at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport. Also welcoming the guests from Grenada were SED Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members Herman Axen, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Werner Jarowinsky, Inge Lange and other dignitaries. The guests were received with military honors.

The party and government delegation of Grenada includes Unison Whiteman, Political Bureau member and minister of foreign affairs; George Louison, Political Bureau member and minister of agriculture; Lt Col Liam James, Central Committee member and deputy interior minister; Maj Einstein Louison, deputy defense minister, chief of staff; Lauriston Wilson, director general in the Ministry of Finance; Victor Burke, director general in the Ministry of Trade; and Richard Jacobs, ambassador-designate of Grenada to the GDR.

After a march-past by the guard of honor, Erich Honecker led Maurice Bishop to the car which -- escorted by 19 motorcycles -- brought the guest and host to the Schloss Niederschoenhausen.

The roads and squares of the capital are decorated with flags and banners for this official visit by the party and government delegation of Grenada. On the drive to their residence, numerous Berliners, as at the airport, gathered to welcome the guests.

Confers With Prime Minister

LD082140 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1746 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Maurice Bishop, chairman of the New Jewel Movement Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, held an initial exchange of view on Tuesday evening on the further development of bilateral relations. Another topic of their meeting was the current political situation in the world, particularly in Europe and the Caribbean.

During the cordial meeting in the State Council building, Erich Honecker and Maurice Bishop underlined their determination to further intensify the cooperation between the SED and the New Jewel Movement and purposefully expand the friendly relations between the two peoples and states.

Erich Honecker expressed the GDR's esteem and sympathy for the people's revolution in Grenada. He paid tribute to the major achievements of the New Jewel Movement in the revolutionary struggle and its efforts to develop a new social order in Grenada. Maurice Bishop expressed his great admiration for the impresses successes with which the GDR workers, led by the SED, are shaping the advanced socialist society.

During their discussion of world political issues, the two sides noted with concern that the situation has become dangerously exacerbated as a result of the adventurist policy of confrontation and stepped-up arming as pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism in all parts of the world. They said the most urgent task at present is to end the arms race and introduce concrete disarmament measures, especially in the nuclear field. These would be decisive steps on the road to solving the main issue of the present, safeguarding peace.

Speaks At Berlin Banquet

LD082330 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1936 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, made a toast during an official banquet held in honor of Maurice Bishop, chairman of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement of Grenada. We can for the first time greet the leading representative of revolutionary Grenada as our guest, he said. We greet the representatives of a courageous people who by their own strength drove out a hated, reactionary regime 3 years ago and began to build a new, just society which is liberated from foreign rule and dominance. We would like to heartily congratulate you on that.

Erich Honecker added: Your visit is of great significance in the short history of our relations. It will no doubt provide a vital impetus to the development and deepening of cooperation in various fields. Over and above that, we have an opportunity to have a comprehensive exchange of views on many international problems.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the many changes which have been effected in Grenada since the victorious revolution in 1979. Siginficant successes have been achieved. They are to be valued all the more highly if one takes into account the inestimable damage done to your country by the centuries of colonial yoke, Honecker said. The mobilization of all the forces in Grenada under the inspiring slogan of the Grenadan revolution -- "Forward ever, backwards never" -- expresses the firm determination to achieve the aims set despite the many obstacles encountered.

During your stay in our republic, you will find that the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress are being carried out by the workers with a high degree of enthusiasm and personal commitment. They are aware of the responsibility borne by our socialist state in the national and international framework, Erich Honecker said.

Addressing Maurice Bishop, Erich Honecker stated: Our meeting is taking place at a very turbulent time in international affairs. This is clearly demonstrated by Israel's attack on Lebanon. I believe that you will agree with me when I very strongly condemn this criminal attack on a peaceful people, this disregard for their sovereignty and national self-determination, and assure Lebanon, the Palestinian armed forces and other Arab peoples of our full solidarity.

Thee is no doubt that the conflict over issues of war and peace has hardened, Erich Honecker added. The future of mankind depends on this. Eliminating the threat of nuclear world war and securing peace on a lasting basis are today's most important concerns. That is why the GDR, within the community of socialist states, directs its efforts towards bringing about concrete measures to limit and reduce arms in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. This is indispensible for further progress in peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and is in the interests of the peoples.

Honecker added: Entirely in keeping with this, we attribute great importance to the latest Soviet peace initiatives announced by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. These proposals offer a real opportunity for advancing along the road to solving the disarmament problems. We welcome the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States to begin talks on limiting strategic arms on 29 June this year in Geneva.

Since the GDR is directly on the dividing line between socialism and capitalism, between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, we feel ourselves especially committed to stabilizing the situation in Europe. The most urgent thing to be prevented in this respect is the siting of new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in the western part of the continent in accordance with the Brussels NATO decision. The implementation of this decision would be an extremely grave blow to peace.

Our foreign policy approach is aimed at cooperation replacing confrontation as a result of negotiations, the speaker said. This also applies to relations between the GDR and FRG which must serve, above all, the overlapping interests of safeguarding peace in Europe.

The speaker then stated: The proposals of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada for relaxing the situation in Central America and creating a zone of peace in the Caribbean fit firmly into the worldwide efforts to guarantee peace and security. Peace is an indispensible prerequisite for the well-being and flourishing of peoples and states liberated from the colonial yoke in that region.

Erich Honecker then stated: In the very same spirit, we also praise the active role which Grenada plays in the Nonaligned Movement. This movement is an important factor in the people's struggle for peace and international security and an end to the arms race, and against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. The GDR feels itself firmly bound in solidarity with the struggle for the above-mentioned goals, which are in the interests of all mankind. By consistently championing them, the Nonaligned Movement will continue to play an important progressive role in international politics.

The future of mankind must be established on the secure foundation of peace and progress. The course for this is being laid down in our time. We will spare no effort in helping to ensure that peace becomes a normal condition of life for mankind on the road into the next millenium.

Bishop Offers Toast

LD082310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2012 GMT 8 Jun 82

["From the Toast by Maurice Bishop" -- ADN headline]

[Excerpts] Berlin, 8 Jun (ADN) -- Maurice Bishop, chairman of the New Jewel Movement Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of Grenada, stated in his toast during the dinner:

We have looked forward to this visit, for it offers us the opportunity to obtain on-the-spot insight into the process of developing an advanced socialist society. The citizens of Grenada have followed with deep admiration the progress which the workers of your country, led by the SED under your resolute and involved guidance, have achieved. We are confident that the decisions reached at the 10th SED Congress will be implemented and that they will contribute toward further consolidating the socialist system and further strengthening the worldwide struggle for peace and social progress.

Since the victory of our revolution, our party has strengthened its political and organizational work with the masses. Today new organs of people's democracy enable the workers of Grenada to participate directly in the day-to-day exercise of people's power. Since the victory of the people on 13 March 1979, a more than tenfold increase in the mass organizations and cooperatives has been noted.

On the international level, the Grenada revolution is pursuing a consistent anti-imperialist policy side by side with those who oppose colonialism, Zionism, racism, apartheid and fascism in all their manifestations. At the same time we are adheirng firmly and consistently to a policy of good neighborliness and international friendship and work for peace.

Maurice Bishop said there can be no doubt that support for peace is the most important of all international issues. For this reason it is so important that the peace program put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress should be implemented and the peace initiative announced at the 19th Komsomol Congress by our dear friend and fighter for peace, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, should be energetically followed up. For our part, we have proposed that the Caribbean be respected as a zone of peace, independence and development. We emphatically demand that each country be allowed to shape its development in accordance with the wishes of the people themselves.

In the recent past imperialism, in its struggle for world domination, has even used food and trade as weapons. All civilized peoples are following with growing concern the naked threats against the socialist and other progressive countries, consisting of blockades, boycotts and trade and credit sanctions.

In our case, said Maurice Bishop, the imperialists have made great efforts to spread false information about our revolutionary process by the most disgraceful means and to prevent international organizations from granting development aid. Their slander campaign has had effects on our tourism and on other sectors of our economy. The imperialists must, however, understand that the Grenada people have come a long way to freedom and will not let themselves be intimidated. They must also be aware that Grenada does not stand alone. Any attack on us, any act of sabotage or of destabilization, strengthens our people in their determination to go forward successfully.

We are looking forward to sharing your experiences and to learning from them in the coming days. We know that you in the GDR, directly on the border with imperialism, have waged a successful struggle against economic, political and ideological attempts at destabilization and have built a dynamic, socialist democracy.

LIBYAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY VISITS BERLIN

AU072121 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jun 82 p 2

[ADN report: "Libyan Guests Visit Berlin: Friendship Societies Further Develop Relations"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- A delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (SPLAJ-GDR Friendship Society under the leadership of President (Mohamed Mahmud al-Hejazi), is visiting the GDR at the invitation of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples. They had a friendly meeting on Thursday with Gerald Goetting, president of the League for Friendship Among Peoples, and with Horst Brasch, general secretary, and Joerg Vorholzer, president of the GDR-SPLAJ friendship committee. The joint positions in the anti-imperialist struggle were reaffirmed and the tasks of the two friendship societies in the further deepening of relations between the two peoples and states were discussed in the talks with the Libyan delegation.

Gerald Goetting and (Mchamed Mahmud al-Hejazi) agreed that the policy of confrontation and stepped-up armament of the U.S. administration extremely endangers peace in many countries of the world through various machinations. The president of the Libyan friendship society pointed out that the Brussels missile decision by NATO involves dangers not only for Europe but also for the Arab region and for Africa. It is now more important than ever to mobilize all forces against the peace-threatening confrontational course of the most aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism and of NATO and to unite them.

Societies Sign Agreement

AU072132 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- An agreement on further cooperation between the friendship societies of the GDR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ] was signed by Joerg Vorholzer, president of the GDR-SPLAJ friendship committee, and (Mohamed Mahmud al-Hejazi), president of the SPLAJ-GDR Friendship Society.

Signing the agreement, (Mohamed Mahmud al-Hejazi) praised the high level of relations between Libya and the GDR, which has been achieved as a result of the mutual state visits.

SED, NORWEGIAN LABOR PARTY OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS

LD082110 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jun (ADN) -- At the invitation of the SED Central Committee, the deputy chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission of the Norwegian Labor Party National Executive Committee, Johan Jorgen Holst, is visiting the GDR. The Norwegian politican held consultations on Tuesday on international issues with Central Committee member and head of the SED Central Committee International Relations Department Guenter Sieber and other SED representatives.

The two sides concurred in the need for increased efforts to be made by communists, social democrats and all other forces interested in safeguarding peace to avert the danger of a nuclear war, implement arms limitation and disarmament measures and develop peaceful cooperation between states in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act. They spoke out in favor of preventing a further accumulation of nuclear weapons in Europe and bringing about their gradual reduction on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. Both politicians stressed the value of contacts and relations between communist and social-democratic parties for peace, detente and social progress. They agreed to develop the cooperation between the SED and Norwegian Labor Party in this spirit.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES CONGOLESE DELEGATION

LD082204 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1819 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jun (ADN) -- At the conclusion of a visit to the GDR by a military delegation of the People's Republic of Congo, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, had a meeting on Tuesday with Colonel Raymond Ngollo, member of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee Politburo and deputy defense minister, and the members of his delegation. The two ministers expressed their satisfaction at the results of the 1-week visit during which cordial meetings took place with members of the National People's Army. Army General Hoffmann gave his assurance that the GDR workers and soldiers will continue in future to support Congo in anti-imperialist solidarity in its struggle for peace and social progress. The meeting was attended by GDR deputy ministers of national defense and by the ambassador of the People's Republic of Congo in the GDR, Gaston Eyobo.

HERRMANN ATTENDS RECEPTION HOSTED BY FRG MEDIA

LD082222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1820 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] East Berlin, 8 Jun (ADN) -- A number of prominent personalities from GDR political and cultural life were present at a reception in East Berlin this evening to mark the departure of First German Television Network [ARD] correspondents Fritz Pleitgen and Lutz Lehmann and the arrival of their successors. The highest-ranking guest was SED Politburo member Joachim Herrmann, and it was the first time that a member of the Politburo has attended a reception given by the West German media in East Berlin. The head of the Federal Republic's permanent mission in East Berlin, Hans Otto Braeutigam, and the first head of the mission, Guenter Gaus, were also present.

Pleitgen is going to Washington as ARD television correspondent, and Peter Merseburger is going from Washington to East Berlin as studio chief. Lehmann is going to Moscow as correspondent and will be replaced in East Berlin by Olrik Breckoff, who has already taken up his duties.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON GDR DELEGATION'S VISIT

AU081225 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Jun 82 p 3

[Communique on the 2-4 June official friendly visit to Hungary by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State]

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, a GDR party-government delegation led by Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, paid an official friendly visit to our country from 2 to 4 June.

During the visit, there were talks between Janos Kadar and Erich Honecker. Participating were

-- on the part of the Hungarian People's Republic: Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the Central Committee -- members of the MSZMP Politburo; Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Janos Berecz, head of the International Relations Department of the MSZMP Central Committee -- members of the Central Committee; Janos Nagy, secretary of state for foreign affairs; and Bela Szalai, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in the GDR; and

-- on the part of the GDR: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Guenter Mittag, secretary of the Central Committee -- members of the SED Politburo; Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of material management; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Guenter Sieber, head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee -- members of the Central Committee; and Rudolf Rossmeisl, ambassador of the GDR in Hungary.

The members of the GDR party-government delegation laid a wreath at the Hungarian Heroes Memorial and the Soviet Heroes Memorial in Freedom Square. They visited Szekesfehervar, the Videoton electronics enterprise and the Free Life agricultural producer cooperative.

The guests were received everywhere in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, which faithfully reflected close friendship and fraternal relations between the two peoples and the two countries.

I.

At the talks, Janos Kadar and Erich Honecker conducted a comprehensive exchange of views about their countries' development, the development of bilateral cooperation and topical aspects of internatinal life and the international communist and workers movement.

Janos Kadar provided information on the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th MSZMP Congress and topical issues of the development of the Hungarian People's Republic. He also stated on the occasion that the Hungarian communists and the Hungarian people as a whole greatly value the outstanding results attained by the working people of the GDR in implementing the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress and in building an advanced socialist society and they look with sincere recognition on the dynamic development of the GDR, the consistent implementation of its social-political objectives and efforts toward constantly improving the people's standard of living and they show great interest in the experiences of economic organizational activity serving socialist construction and the effective energy and raw material conservation system.

He spoke with appreciation about the GDR's valuable contribution to preserving peace, strengthening international security and safeguarding the results of the detente process. He paid tribute to assiduous activity pursued by the GDR to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and to implement the principle of peaceful coexistence.

Erich Honecker provided information on fundamental issue the construction of an advanced socialist society in the GDR, with particular regard to efforts exerted by the communists and all working people to implement the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress.

He emphasized that the citizens of the GDR follow with great attention the industrious work of the Hungarian working people to implement the resolutions of the 12th MSZMP Congress. They sincerely rejoice over the significant successes attained in the Hungarian People's Republic in socialist construction. They are particularly interested in multifaceted efforts and initiatives toward further improving the efficiency of agricultural production, spreading the noteworthy results of agriculture and maintaining and gradually improving the standard of living of the population.

Erich Honecker emphasized that the Hungarian People's Republic enjoys great international prestige, which is due to its firm and successful socialist development and consistent peace policy. He highly valued Hungary's effective contribution to strengthening the socialist community and active conduct toward improving the international situation and a continuation of the dialogue among countries with different social systems.

II.

The leading representatives of the two parties and countries highly valued the fact that cooperation is developing according to plan and successfully between the MSZMP and the SED and the Hungarian People's Republic and the GDR on the basis of the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, the principles of proletarian internationalism and common interests and objectives. The treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance constitutes a firm basis for an extensive and dynamic development of relations between the two countries. This was considerably stimulated by the tasks decided upon at the time of the visit of the party-government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic in the GDR in 1977.

Janos Kadar and Erich Honecker stressed that fraternal cooperation and internationalist cohesion between the MSZMP and the SED is of decisive significance in the development of relations between the two countries and two peoples. They voiced their decision to continue developing interparty relations and exchanges of experience. They are in favor of expanding direct relations between social and mass organizations, sister counties and cities and workplace collectives.

The agreement concluded on the 1981-85 plan coordination and the long-term barter trade agreement have created a firm foundation for the further development of bilateral economic cooperation. The accomplishment of the tasks laid down in the 1982 barter trade protocol is developing favorably. In barter trade, the rate of products produced under joint ventures and product specialization is approximately 30 percent, and numerous important new specialization and joint venture agreements are being prepared. Scientific-technical cooperation favorable for both sides expanded and intensified in recent years.

The two sides stressed that the unfavorable processes that are taking place in the world economy necessitate making even better use of the possibilities inherent in bilateral economic cooperation and expanding specialization and joint ventures, particularly in the production of road vehicles, agricultural and food industry machinery, robot technology and electrotechnology and electronics. Particular importance is attached to fully discharging by both sides the obligations laid down in bilateral and multilateral agreements and accords; both sides are putting into effect the measures this requires. Also, additional practical steps must be taken to strengthen cooperation in the third market.

Organs of the two countries must begin to coordinate the major areas of the 1986-90 plans for the people's economies. The competent state and economic organs must agree on further specific measures serving the accomplishment of the 1981-85 main tasks of the long-term technical-scientific cooperation program. Cooperation must be intensified in rationalizing production processes, developing highly efficient technologies, exploring means of reducing specific energy and raw material utilization and processing and using secondary raw materials, as well as in biotechnology and traditional areas of cooperation.

The delegations adopted a position in favor of developing relations between the two countries in the areas of the sciences, education, culture, recreational sports and tourism, as well as in favor of intensifying cooperation between mass information institutes.

It is the firm resolve of the sides to further strengthen relations and multifaceted cooperation, for the good of their peoples and the common cause of socialism, between the MSZMP and the SED and the Hungarian People's Republic and the GDR.

The sides regard it as very important to develop bilateral and multilateral cooperation within CEMA and to expand the international division of labor and cooperation and specialization in production, and they are prepared actively to contribute to accelerating and intensifying the process of the economic integration of the socialist countries.

The Hungarian People's Republic and the GDR regard it as their important task to continue to strengthen their fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the rest of the Warsaw Pact countries and to actively participate in strengthening their defense capacity and coordinate their foreign political activity. They are convinced that the unity and cohesion of the socialist community is of fundamental significance from the viewpoint of additional successes in the struggle for the progress of all fraternal socialist countries, international security and peace.

III.

In exchanging views on topical aspects of the international situation, Janos Kadar and Erich Honecker reaffirmed that their countries will continue their efforts to consistently contribute to improving the international situation. Averting the danger of a nuclear war and limiting and gradually liquidating nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons constitute a universal interest of mankind. They noted with concern that, owing to the policy of confrontation and arms race pursued by the United States and other NATO countries, the situation continues to grow more tense and that endangers international peace and security. They are developing and producing ever newer mass destruction weapons with the intention of obtaining military superiority vis-a-vis the socialist community.

They pointed out that the NATO decision to deploy medium-range U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe is contrary to the interests of peoples.

The sides resolutely condemn the NATO countries' blatant intervention in the domestic affairs of the Polish People's Republic. They are in support of the struggle of the Polish communists and the Polish patriots who are defending the achievements of socialism.

They attach great significance to the fact that official talks will begin on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons on 29 June in Geneva, and they expressed the hope that there will be substantive progress at them.

They are of the firm opinion that disputed issues must be resolved through negotiations. They come out for maintaining a dialogue and political contacts among representatives of countries with different social systems. They support the concept of a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

They welcome the movement of the masses of people who act against armament and in the defense of international security, a movement that is developing on a broad social base. They appreciate the conduct of realistic-minded circles in the capitalist countries in safeguarding the detente process.

The sides reaffirmed their commitment to a consistent continuation of the process that began with the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They emphasized that they are striving for a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting and the endorsement of a balanced and constructive closing document that envisions the convening of a European military detente and disarmament conference.

They expect that the Western partners will reply positively to the draft agreement submitted by the Polish People's Republic, on behalf of the participating socialist countries, at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces.

The two sides attach great significance to the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and are prepared actively to contribute to its success.

The sides reiterated their support for the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for national and social liberation. They condemned any form of colonialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination.

They expressed their concern over the tension points and hotbeds of war that have developed on various continents and stressed that they must be abolished on the basis of mutual observance of the legitimate rights of the sides concerned.

They paid tribute to the role of the nonaligned countries in the struggle to curb the arms race and to develop international cooperation.

Janos Kadar and Erich Honecker noted that the prestige and influence of the communist and workers movement have continued to increase. They stressed that fraternal cooperation based on independence, internationalist solidarity and bilateral and multilateral exchanges of views and experiences among the communist and workers parties, as well as other revolutionary parties and liberation organizations constitute an indispensable prerequisite for success of the struggle waged for common objectives, peace and the continuation of the detente process.

The sides reaffirmed that, along with the rest of the fraternal parties, they are prepared actively to contribute to strengthening the unity and cohesion and to enhancing the international role of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The two parties reiterate that they are prepared to continue to cooperate with every political and social organization and movement -- primarily the socialist and social democratic parties -- that act to avert the danger of war and maintain the detente process and to achieve arms limitations and disarmament.

The talks were conducted in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and in the spirit of mutual accord, and reaffirmed the complete identity of the views of the sides. The two sides expressed their conviction that the official friendly visit of the GDR party-government delegation to Hungary will deepen the cohesion between the two parties and the multifaceted cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the GDR, will strengthen friendship between their peoples and contribute to strengthening the socialist community.

Erich Honecker invited a party-government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic led by Janos Kadar to pay a visit to the GDR. The invitation has been accepted with thanks.

KADAR CONFERS WITH POLAND'S JARUZELSKI 8 JUNE

LD081722 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Janos Kadar has conducted a discussion with Wojciech Jaruzelski at the Central Committee headquarters in Budapest. The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and head of government is in Hungary as the leader of the Polish delegation taking part in the CEMA session. At the meeting, which took place in a cordial, comradely and friendly atmosphere, they exchanged views on issues of mutual interest to the two parties.

REAGAN MAKES 'ANTI-SOVIET' SPEECH TO UK MP'S

LD081814 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who is visiting in Great Britain, today made a speech before the joint houses of Parliament. It was the culminating point of his visit.

Commentators are taken aback with the anti-Soviet tone of Reagan's speech -- he called for the start of an anticommunist crusade by the West, and for an intensive ideological and political struggle against the socialist countries. Calling for an ideological struggle against the socialist system, Reagan said that this system is undergoing a crisis, this encourages the West to go on the offensive. The U.S. President forecast a global campaign for democracy and voiced readiness to set up appropriate institutions for the realization of this task.

Reagan's speech contained little on disarmament. He repeated his readiness to undertake talks with the Soviet Union on the subject of reducing strategic weapons, but at the same time stressed the need to strengthen NATO as a guarantee of the West's security.

The speech by the head of the White House also contained words of support for Great Britain in its conflict with Argentina over the Falklands.

Reagan is expected in Bonn tomorrow.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH TIKHONOV IN BUDAPEST 8 JUN

LD090920 Warsaw PAP in English 0804 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 8 Jun (PAP) -- PUWP CC First Secretary and Polish Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, heading the Polish delegation to the 36th meeting of the CMEA session, met on Tuesday with head of the Soviet delegation, member of the CPSU CC Political Bureau and Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov. The two discussed questions of Polish-Soviet cooperation in the area of politics and economy and the development of the integration ties within the CMEA. They also examined some current international problems of common interest.

On the Polish side the following persons took part in the meeting: Alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Secretary of the CC Marian Wozniak, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Government Planning Commission Zbigniew Madej, and on the Soviet side: Alternate member of the CPSU CC Political Bureau, ecretary of the CC Vladimir Dolgikh and Soviet Vice-Premier Nikolay Talyzin.

The talks were held in a party and friendly atmosphere.

CZYREK MEETS GROMYKO, OTHERS IN NEW YORK

LD091032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Jozef Czyrek, Polish minister of foreign affairs, who is taking part in the work of the second special disarmament session of the UN General Assembly, has met with Andrey Gromyko, Soviet foreign minister. It was stressed that both sides are striving to develop friendship and cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union and to do everything necessary for the further strengthening of the Warsaw Treaty and the unity of the socialist community. Assessing international problems, Jozef Czyrek and Andrey Gromyko reaffirmed the determination of both sides to continue the efforts aimed at easing international tension, checking the arms race and assuring practical measures in the field of disarmament. Both sides condemned Israel's aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

The head of Polish diplomacy also had a meeting with Willibald Pahl, Austrian foreign minister. Minister Czyrek expressed satisfaction with Austria's constructive and realistic stand and the involvement of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in Polish issues.

The head of our diplomacy also met Marcel Prud'homme, head of the External Affairs Committee of the Canadian House of Commons, as well as Kusumaatmaja Mokhtar, foreign minister of Indonesia, and Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan, foreign minister of Pakistan.

OLSZOWSKI ADDRESSES PZPR PROBLEMS, ECONOMY

AU081719 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Jun 82 p 2

[PAP Tadeusz Szuminski report on speech delivered by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, at the 3 June, Torun Voivodship PZPR Committee plenum -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] STEFAN OLSZOWSKI WAS THE LAST TO TAKE THE FLOOR. RESPONDING TO THE SPEECHES AT THE PLENUM, HE STATED IN PARTICULAR THAT POLITICAL ACHIEVEMENTS, APPARENT AND NOTICEABLE EVEN IN THE CASE OF TORUN AND ITS REGION, COULD ALREADY BE SUMMED UP. The local party ranks, even if still too slowly, are consolidating, and political life is invigorating itself. The engagement of members of the voivodship party echelon in the debate on the draft declaration was evidence of that. In line with the Central Committee's intentions, the objective of that document in its assumptions is particularly the self-determination of PZPR members as a force capable of bringing the country out of the crisis, and defining goals which should also be pursued by the entire nation. Thus it is intended to be a kind of connecting piece between party cardholders and nonparty citizens in the country.

THE NATIONWIDE DISCUSSION ON THE DRAFT DECLARATION, AS ANIMATED AS THE ONE IN TORUN VOIVODSHIP, S. OLSZOWSKI SAID, IS ATTAINING ITS OBJECTIVES. THE DEBATE HAS PROVIDED A GREAT CHANCE FOR EDUCATION, AND MANY PEOPLE HAVE ALREADY TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF IT. In drawing conclusions from the proposals made, we will be able to finish it in such a way as to meet the expectations and hopes of all Poles adhering to socialism. Shortly after -- probably in September, on the centenary of the Polish proletariat -- the declaration will be published and will acquire the status of a document binding on the party and, through it, on the people.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY APPROVED OF MANY REMARKS AND PROPOSALS MADE IN TORUN VOIVODSHIP DURING THE DISCUSSION ON THE DRAFT DECLARATION. HE SAID THAT THEY WATCHED THE REMARKS MADE BY PARTY MEMBERS MADE IN OTHER AREAS. On this occasion he mentioned that the authors of the document had the best intentions to make it perfect, but did not expect it to be accepted without amendments because the exact point was to make the declaration in its final version a work accomplished by all of us and by each one in particular. The point was that the substance of the declaration in its final form be intelligible to the general public of party cardholders and nonparty members. Hence the important conclusion: The declaration must convey its substance in terms of daily lives, and for this reason it must be concise and must clearly define tasks and obligations. Thus the declaration must, even in brief form, outline the principles of the Marxist-Leninist concept of the party and the state.

REFERRING TO THE COUNTRY'S CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION, THE SPEAKER NOTED WITH APPRECIATION AND ALSO WITH CONCERN VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE REFORM WHICH IS NOW IN PROGRESS. As a result of the increased prices, which are part of the reform, he said, living standards in the city have declined. Large groups of enterprising producers and dealers frequently do good business. Thus pains should be taken to devise a taxation system which, on the one hand, would not discourage control, but on the other, would balance the population's incomes. It is also important to standardize the rationing systems. The particular tendencies, to break the general rules in this respect that occasionally occur in regions are blameworthy.

Correctly conceived a reform should help beat down production costs and increase production. Consequently, products should be ever more accessible on the market. What is needed for this purpose are constructive thinking, consistency in action and the observance of economic laws. And this precisely is a party task too.

DEALING WITH THE SUBJECT OF BRINGING TO ACCOUNT THE PEOPLE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CRISIS IN THE COUNTRY, S. OLSZOWSKI POINTED OUT THAT THE TRIBUNAL OF THE STATE HAD ALREADY BEEN ESTABLISHED AND THAT THE SEJM COMMISSION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY WAS IN OPERATION. They have the authority to pass final sentences. However, there are many people who would like to regard the trials of those responsible for the situation in the country and the party as an accusation of the system. Foremost in this respect is Radio Free Europe. All those guilty will bear the consequences.

S. OLSZOWSKI THEN SPOKE ABOUT PREPARATIONS FOR THE NEXT PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM WHICH WILL BE DEDICATED TO YOUNG PEOPLE. IT WILL BE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE FOR WIDE CIRCLES OF YOUNG PEOPLE, WHO ARE NOW BEING CONSULTED ON THE PROBLEMS, AND ALSO FOR THE WHOLE NATION, because the plenum intends not only to examine the material sphere of young people, but also to discuss the broad aspects of youth education, science and culture, of the place assigned to young people in the life of the country and of the nation. No matter what decisions are adopted, young people must take care of themselves too. On the other hand, the Central Committee secretary said, I consider all speculations of whether young people in general are good or bad as sterile. They are simply ours. For this reason they should be provided with a good program, that program must be respected, demands placed on young people must be appropriate, and young people must participate in creating ever better living conditions.

THE SHADOW CAST ON TORUN WAS MENTIONED IN THIS HALL, S. OLSZOWSKI SAID. WHAT I MEAN ARE THE SO-CALLED HORIZONTAL STRUCTURES IN THE PARTY. I would like to recall here the strained and dangerous situation experienced by the country, the people and particularly the party a few weeks before the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. At that time, the situation in the party was extremely difficult and dangerous. As a matter of fact, we were then threatened from the outside and from the inside. As is known, the opponents of socialism, rallied around Solidarity centers and their leadership, waged a bitter political struggle. On the other hand, the threat from inside resulted from the global political struggle raging in the country and from the opportunist and revisionist trends recurring within the party. The opportunist trend was the most obvious in the movement for the so-called horizontal structures. It was initiated and shaped by a group in the Torun city organization, but it also had support and inspiration from outside Torun Voivodship. It was a factional movement endeavoring to split party unity by voicing the slogans -- apparently innocent -- of the so-called free discussions. However, what the "structure" adherents were after was not the consolidation but the weakening of the party.

Represented by the so-called consultative and coordinating commision of Torun party organizations and by other similar groups in the country, was that political movement within the PZPR shaped, separated from the party's statutory structures and run with the deliberate purpose of attaining its goals? The facts show that this was precisely the case. What its leaders were after from the very beginning was to seize -- beside, above and against the statutory party echelons -- the political initiative in the city and the voivodship, and then all over the country.

S. OLSZOWSKI WENT ON TO HIGHLIGHT THE DANGEROUS ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRENDS IN THE SO-CALLED HORIZONTAL STRUCTURES, THEIR OBJECTIVES AND TASKS. Their objective was to establish a new decisionmaking center within the party "rivalling" the local echelons and the Central Committee. Even a "precongress forum for party accord" was held in Torun on 15 April 1981. At that time it was already quite obvious that a faction had been organized within the party. What was called a "new practice in establishing new channels for accord and communications" was actually a factional practice in organization, propaganda and politics.

THE SOURCES OF OPPORTUNISM ARE COMPLEX AND REQUIRE A CAREFUL ANALYSIS, S. OLSZOWSKI SAID IN PARTICULAR. HOWEVER, ONE CAN SAY EVEN TODAY THAT THE OPPORTUNIST FACTIONAL TREND WITHIN THE PZPR, EMBODIED MOST STRIKINGLY IN THE "HORIZONTAL STRUCTURES" EMERGED FROM OUR PARTY'S PAST WEAKNESSES WHICH WERE NOT OVERCOME TO THE END. THE OTHER SOURCE LAY IN THE IDEOLOGICAL WEAKNESS OF THE PARTY, IN THE WEAKENED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES OF OUR MOVEMENT. LAST BUT NOT LEAST, THE THIRD SOURCE LAY IN THE MOVES CAREFULLY PROGRAMMED BY OUR POLITICAL ADVERSARY IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD. THE OPPORTUNIST TREND WITHIN THE PARTY AND, AT THE LAST STAGE OF ITS ORGANIZED ACTIVITY, THE FACTIONAL ANTIPARTY TREND, WAS TO ACCEPT THE ADVERSARY'S THESES, IDENTIFY ITSELF WITH THEM, AND REGARD THEM AS ITS OWN.

Fortunately, the opportunists failed to attain their goal. The ninth congress assumed a principled Marxist-Leninist position and adopted decisions which provided conditions for restoring party unity, consolidating its workers' main body, conditions for effective activity. The imposition of martial law has conjured away the growing danger to the state. The personnel reshuffles made by the fourth Central Committee plenum finally put an end to the attempts at embittering and dividing the party, and the recent Central Committee plenums consolidated that process. A substantial role in that process, S. Olszowski said, was played by the national ideological and theoretical party conference, to similar local conferences held in many voivodships, and to the current discussion on the draft declaration, "What We Are Fighting and Striving For."

THE DIFFICULT EXPERIENCES OF THE YEAR WHICH HAS ALMOST ELAPSED SINCE THE NINTH CONGRESS -- THE STRUGGLE FOR THE NATURE OF THE PARTY, FOR ITS MARXIST-LENINIST FEATURES, AND FOR UNITY AND COHESION IN ITS RANKS -- HAVE RESULTED IN THE IDEOLOGICAL REVIVAL OF THE PZPR AND IN THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE PARTY'S LEADING ROLE IN THE PROCESS OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION IN POLAND, S. OLSZOWSKI CONCLUDED HIS SPEECH.

MOKRZYSZCZAK CHAIRS INTRAPARTY COMMISSION MEETING

LD082104 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] At a meeting of the Central Committee intraparty commission it was stressed that taking party initiatives to nonparty milieux and setting high ideomoral standards for party members is of real significance for the regaining of confidence by basic party organizations. It was also pointed out that it is vital to expand party work among the young generation. The session was chaired by Candidate Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak.

SOLIDARITY FIGURE ESCAPES FROM HOSPITAL CUSTODY

LD082142 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Warsaw Citizens' Militia command communique -- date of issue not given]

[Text] On the basis of the "wanted" letter issued by the Office of the Warsaw Regional Prospecutor, Zoliborz District, concerning summary investigation, the command is searching for Jan Wojciech Narozniak, son of Eugeniusz, born 27 December 1950, resident of Warsaw, [street name indistinct], against whom an order of preventive arrest has been issued. Narczniak is in hiding.

His description is as follows: height 168cm; slim, dark hair, brown eyes [words indistinct]; special marks, a wound [rana] on his right hand and hip, following an operation. Jan Wojciech Narozniak is suspected of having committed various crimes on 7 June of this year and he has escaped from the central clinical hospital of the Warsaw Medical Academy.

Persons who can assist in establishing the whereabouts of Jan Narozniak are asked to contact the Office of the Warsaw Regional Prosecutor, - Zoliborz District, at 25-27 Aleja Zjednoczenia, telephone No 34 05 84, or the Warsaw Citizens' Militia command. Information about the escapee will be treated in confidence. A warning is hereby issued that harboring the escapee or assisting in his escape is liable to a prison sentence of up to 5 years.

CITIZENS' MILITIA REPORTS 8 JUN HIJACK ATTEMPT

LD090936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Statement by (?Major) Owczarek, director of Prevention Bureau of Citizens' Militia headquarters -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] I would like to inform you that yesterday the Militia foiled the most recent attempt to carry out an act of terror in the air. Yesterday at 0725 such an attempt was made on a plane of the Polish air line, lot in flight from Katowice to Warsaw.

The plane was to have been hijacked to West Berlin. The act of terror was attempted by two inhabitants of Sosnowiec, Ireneusz (Grynczak), aged 23, and Jacek Nabara, aged 19. They were instantly overpowered and arrested by the militia [word indistinct], which, as we know, have for some time now been on duty onboard planes belonging to LOT. Yesterday morning these same perpetrators carried out an audacious, bestial robbery and deprivation of freedom of a citizen in Sosnowiec. The perpetrators have been arrested and handed over to the investigative authorities, and an investigation is being conducted.

REPORTAGE ON TRIALS OF MARTIAL LAW OFFENDERS

Military Courts

AU081110 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 3 Jun 82 p 5

[S.J. report: "Communique From the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office"]

[Excerpt] The press spokesman from the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office has told our editorial staff that last month was marked by an increase in the number of confirmed offenses compared with March and April. This is the result of disturbances organized by antistate forces, demonstrations and attempts to organize strikes in workplaces during the first half of May.

Military prosecutors have commenced summary proceedings against 360 civilians throughout the country. Cases against almost 260 persons have been referred to military courts for examination.

Among the cases commenced by military prosecutors in May are cases against the following persons, among others:

Jerzy Wysocki, employed at the cotton plant in Bialystok, a member of Solidarity's branch committee at this plant and deputy chairman of the so-called committee for the defense of those imprisoned for their convictions attached to Solidarity's Interfactory Founding Committee in Bialystok, is suspected of having distributed illegal publications containing false information likely to cause public unrest or disturbances around Bialystok, and is also suspected of having taken part, together with four other people, in preparations and direct attempts to set the militia station and military trade center shop in Bialystok on fire;

Miroslaw Pietkiewicz, a student at the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy in Krakow, is suspected of having played a tape recording of a text containing false information likely to cause public unrest, with the aid of amplifying equipment on 3 May on the main square in Krakow;

Boleslaw Jasinski, a fitter at the voivodship communal and housing industry enterprise in Krosno, is suspected of having publicly incited people to commit offenses by preparing and distributing leaflets which called upon people to commit sabotage and lead armed battle against the authorities of the Polish People's Republic;

Cezary Spisla and four other students at the Silesian Medical Academy in Zabrze are suspected of having taken part in a criminal union whose aim was to destroy various public buildings with the aid of explosives and are suspected of having gathered and manufactured explosives;

Zbigniew Opolski, chairman of the Rural Solidarity circle in Plock, is suspected of having prepared and distributed writings containing false information about the sociopolitical situation in Poland and defaming the executive bodies of authority in the Polish People's Republic, as well as inciting people to disregard the rigors of martial law.

Civil Courts

LD082216 Warsaw PAP in English 2023 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jun (PAP) -- Successive sentences were passed by Polish courts, under summary process, on those guilty of violating martial law regulations, a Justice Ministry spokesman said today.

The Gdansk Voivodship Court sentenced Stanislaw Fudakowski to 3.5 years in prison. Fudakowski, who had been member of the Solidarnosc regional board and chairman of the regional strike committee in Gdansk, was found guilty of continuing union activities on December 13-14 1981, organizing and directing a strike which involved factories of the Gdansk region, and publishing communiques, appeals and resolutions.

The Opole Voivodship Court sentenced Wieslaw Sporyszki to 3 years in prison for conducting, as a Solidarnosc member, union activities in April and on May 1 and distributing leaflets with the Solidarnosc logo.

The Torun Voivodship Court has started a summary trial of 13 persons arrested late last April. They are charged for continuing the banned union activities, organizing or participating in union meetings, distribution of publications and leaflets criticizing martial law and calling to hold a May-day counter-demonstration. Most of the defendants are workers of the chemical fibres works Chemitex-Elana and electronic apparatus works EMA Apator.

GOVERNMENT-EPISCOPATE COMMISSION MEETS 9 JUNE

LD090848 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jun (PAP) -- At its session today the joint commission of representatives of the Polish Government and Episcopate discussed both general social problems and issues concerning relations between the state and church.

Particular attention was devoted to normalization of social and economic life in the country. The commission reiterated its stand as to the need for social accord and national agreement and stated that no only a solution of political problems but also economic ones is an indispensable condition to this end.

The commission upheld its stand expressed in the communique from its January 18 session that "in the extremely difficult situation of the country economic assistance is necessary for the nation, while economic sanctions hamper seriously the overcoming of the crisis and impede the return to normalization of the process of renewal in the spirit of social agreements." The commission also reviewed issues of special importance to both sides.

SEJM COMMISSIONS APPROVE 1982 DRAFT BUDGET

National Defense Commission

LD081702 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jun (PAP) -- A meeting of the Sejm National Defense Commission was held today, chaired by deputy Bronislaw Owsianik. Jozef Urbanowicz, deputy minister of national defense, took part in the meeting.

The commission discussed the report on the fulfillment of the 1981 plan and budget and the section of the draft budget for 1982 regarding the Ministry of National Defense.

During the meeting it was noted that last year the implementation of the plan and the budget took place in a complicated international and internal situation, and under a threat to the security of the socialist state. Through the endeavors and activities of the army commanders, soldiers and civilian officials, tasks in the sphere of country's defense potential [oboronnost] had been fulfilled and military training tasks had been achieved.

The deputies pointed out that in the conditions of a deepening sociopolitical and economic crisis, the army had actively joined in alleviating its consequences by taking an active part in organizational work and in maintaining order.

The activities of the army operational groups and military commissars has aroused and is arousing the recognition and gratitude of the population.

Assessing the draft budget of the Ministry of National Defense for the year 1982, the deputies noted that the funds envisaged provide for the army's main needs and will enable its combat readiness to be preserved. In the current year, actions aimed at maintaining order in the country will be perfected. This is served by the intentions, contained in the military training programs, and other measures ensuing from the binding tasks and decisions of the Military Council of National Salvation and also from the plans for exercises in the collective [koalitsionnyy] defensive systems of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty organization.

The army will also give aid to the national economy. In the view of the deputies the rational and economic use of budget means should be stressed.

The commission adopted a report on the fulfillment of the 1981 plan and budget and also the draft budget for 1982 regarding the Ministry of National Defense of the Polish People's Republic.

Other Commissions

LD090602 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The Sejm commissions are debating the budget.

The Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice considered and adopted a report on the execution of the state budget for last year. They also considered and adopted the sections of the 1982 draft concerning the Prosecutor General's Office, the Office for Veterans' Affairs, the Main Office for Control of Publications and Performances, and the State Economic Arbitration.

The Commission for Maritime Economy and Shipping did not conceal the fact that the shipping enterprises and ports have seriously felt the effects of the crisis. The loss of the North American fishing grounds has restricted fishing possibilities. On the positive side, the commission mentioned the intensification of transporting products between foreign ports.

In addition to problems connected with the budget, the Sejm commissions also discussed two other important matters. The Commission for Mandates and Regulations considered the draft Sejm bill on changes in Sejm regulations. This is a question of changes arising from the establishment of the Tribunal of State, and the Socioeconomic Council attached to the Sejm, and the creation of the 27th successive Sejm commission, the Commission for Constitutional Responsibility.

The Commission for Legislative Work and the Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice concluded their consideration of the draft bill on legal advisors. This deputies' bill was adopted with amendments and will be presented to the Sejm.

YOUTH UNION RUNS PATRIOTIC-DEFENSE TRAINING

AU081102 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Jun 82 p 2

[Staffer report: "Platriotic Defense Training in the Union of Socialist Polish Youth"]

[Text] The commission for patriotic training and defense preparation, which has been active within the main administration of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] since the beginning of this year, is staffed by youth activists as well as representatives of the armed forces, the Ministry of Education and Upbringing, and veteran, paramilitary, social and other organizations.

During its most recent session, the commission studied the measures taken by some ZSMP branches in the course of this year's month of national remembrance and praised the results of the efforts to clean up monuments, obelisks, military cemeteries and their surroundings.

For example, in Legnica Voivodship the young people from Chojnowo, Zlotoryja, Lubin and Glogow distinguished themselves in that regard. In Chelm Voivodship some 1,000 boys and girls helped to build a victory monument in Drohousk. In Czestochowa, cleaning up work was done in 11 places of national remembrance, including the monument of the Soviet army armored crews, the Boleslaw Bierut Monument and the monument to the martyrdom of the Polish people in Olszyn. Young people from Lomza cleaned up soldiers' graves in Gielczyn and those from Bydgoszcz cleaned up the local military cemetery. Cadet officers -- ZSMP members -- from the Higher Officer School of Missile and Artillery Troops and civilian young people renovated the artillery monument in Torun. ZSMP members from the Higher Officer Automobile School and civilian young people cleaned up the Soviet military cemetery in Pila.

ZSMP organizations also sponsored many meetings between young people and veterans, and organized excursions to the places of combat and executions.

ZSMP plans for patriotic-defense training during the "Summer-82" campaign were also discussed; it was decided to saturate all forms of training by these subjects. The 14th rally "in the footsteps of the conquerors of the Pomeranian stronghold" will be held and a training camp for referees of defense sporting events will be organized together with the national defense league.

The session approved of the rules for young people's competition organized under the slogan "We strengthen the country's general defense and public order."

The session decided to appeal to young people to cooperate and assist in the construction of the Kosciuszko soldier monument and the monument dedicated "to the fallen in the struggle to consolidate people's power."

AGRICULTURAL CHECK PROMPTS CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

LD082039 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Under the codename "Spring-82" [Wiosna-82] checks of the state of preparedness in agriculture for spring and summer work have been carried out in 1,940 parishes. Here are their results:

The general state of preparedness for the spring campaign is satisfactory. Many examples of good work order in farms have been noted. Numerous transgressions were also brought to light. According to PAP, criminal proceedings have been instituted against 101 persons, severe official and disciplinary consequences have been brought against many persons guilty of nonfulfillment of tasks, and 249 persons have been recalled from managerial posts.

JASKIERNIA ADDRESSES PRAGUE WFDY SESSION

LD082316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Addressing a WFDY plenary discussion in Prague, Jerzy Jaskiernia, head of delegation of Polish youth unions and chairman of the Supreme Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP], pointed out that forces of reaction, directed by the Washington administration, began an unprecedented campaign of slanders and undertook economic sanctions against the introduction of martial law -- a legal step by the Polish authorities.

Jerzy Jaskiernia described as regrettable the fact that some democratic forces and groups could not or did not want to understand the true sense of the events in Poland and their international basis. This was demontrated by other speeches during the Prague assembly. This lack of understanding also concerns the method of solving these problems. In this connection, Jerzy Jaskiernia expressed his belief that the process of normalization in Poland will be the best verification of such views.

WARSAW, POZNAN PZPR CHANGES SEEN AS MODERATE GAIN

PM081311 Paris LE FIGARO in French 7 Jun 82 p 6

[Bernard Marguerittte dispatch: "Warsaw Communist Party First Secretary Sacked"]

[Text] Warsaw -- On Saturday the Warsaw PZPR Committee plenum stripped Stanislaw Kociolek, the capital's first secretary, of his position, and he becomes ambassador in Moscow.

That decision is very important politically: Mr Kociolek is one of the main leaders of the party's "hardliners." Moreover he and his friends made every effort right to the last minute to prevent the implementation of that decision which was finally ensured by the presence of General Jaruzelski himself at the plenum on Saturday. Moreover the moderates' victory is all the clearer since it is Mr Wozniak, Central Committee secretary for the economy -- one of their own people -- who has become Warsaw first secretary.

Mr Kociolek's departure undoubtedly increases the chances of an alliance between the "reasonable people" in the party, the church and Solidarity. His action in Warsaw was likely to light the fuse at any time -- as was seen on 3 May in particular -- and to spark off a catastrophe. For instance, Mr Kociolek played a very important role in the abrupt restoration of control in press and university circles.

However the satisfaction of the Polish party moderates would be more complete if one of their own people had not also had to leave his post: Mr Skrzypczak, who was Poznan first secretary. There is no doubt that his removal was the price paid for Mr Kociolek's departure, in keeping with the famous balance tactics. The unfortunate thing is that Mr Skrzypczak, a young and dynamic man, was undoubtedly the best regional first secretary. He pursued an open-door policy in Poznan, inviting the population to come and put forward their grievances at party headquarters and making himself available to the public daily.

As In 1956

Mr Skrzypczak has been replaced by General Lukasik, one of General Jaruzelski's loyal supporters and the first officer to become a regional first secretary. The departure aroused great emotion and deep discontent in Poznan. First, because of the way in which it was secured. Faced with his refusal to resign, the Politburo itself took the decision to remove him. That is a violation of the party rule which states that only the local bodies have the right to elect and sack their leaders. The present situation is very closely reminiscent of the one in 1956 which preceded the eruption of popular discontent in Poznan on 28 June.

Mr Skrzypczak's removal is primarily due to his action against old party cadres, whom he eliminated outright, and against the corrupt apparatus which he hounded personally in his capacity as chairman of the party's regional commission for exposing malpractice by former leaders. Revenge for all that is now theirs.

Of course the removal of Mr Kociolek and Mr Skrzypczak do not balance out. The Warsaw post, is, in principle, much more important and Kociolek, the "hardliner," has been replaced by a moderate whereas the new Poznan first secretary is loyal to the general. However, the extreme tension prevailing in Poznan is worrying.

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL RETIRES -- The premier has agreed to retire Stanislaw Marcinkowski from the post of deputy chief of the Office of the Council of Ministers at his own request. S. Marcinkowski will continue social work as chairman of the Council for Conservation of Monuments of Struggle and Martyrdom. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 May 82 p 2 AU]

RADIO SAYS CEAUSESCU TO VISIT IRAQ IN MID-JUNE

AU081721 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will pay an official visit of friendship to the Republic of Iraq in the middle of June at the invitation of Saddam Husayn, general secretary of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Republican of Iraq.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES BALKAN ENERGY MEETING

AU082001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Jun (AGERPRES) -- On June 8, general debates continued within the reunion on multilateral Balkan cooperation in the field of energy and raw materials, during which Trandafir Cocirla, Romanian minister of electric power, took the floor presenting the current Romanian preoccupations and the achievements marked in the socialist years in the capitalization of the resources of energy. The speaker stressed the programme for the generation of power over the 1981-1985 period and for the development of the country's base of energy until 1990 to be based on the fundamental idea that the needs in point of consumption must be tuned with the real requirements of a modern economy grounded on strictly normed consumptions of energy, within actions for the conservation of energy in all consuming branches. The Romanian minister also presented the policy promoted by the Romanian Communist Party for the development of the power generation branch through use of the country's resources of energy, particularly low-grade coal and coal schists, the developing of the hydroenergetic potential, the combined use of electric and thermal energy, a decreased share of hydrocarbons burnt in the thermopower stations, the construction of nuclear electric plants.

Romania has supported the working out of studies for interconnection in the Balkans, the speaker showed, considering that the present reunion, that could be furthered in the future by others of the kind, offers a good chance for uniting efforts in view of developing the power generation in the countries of the zone.

Next the participants examined the suggestions made by the delegations of the participant countries in relation to the present stage and the prospects of interconnecting the Balkan countries' national grids, as well as to the possibilities of cooperation as concerns designing, building and exploiting hydropower generation systems.

The proceedings continue.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SYRIAN PRESIDENT

AU081722 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this afternoon received Hayssam Barakat, ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic to Bucharest, at the latter's request. On this occasion, the ambassador extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a message from Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, together with warm greetings and most heartfelt sentiments for the Romanian head of state. Thanking the ambassador, President Nicolae Ceausescu asked that his greetings and best wishes be extended to President Hafiz al-Asad.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere.

BORBA COMMENTS ON GOJBULJA VILLAGE INCIDENT

AU081442 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jun 82 p 4

[Unattributed commentary: "Kosovo: The Lesson of Gojbulja"]

[Text] Gojbulja, a village in the Vucitrn region, was until recently left to itself and to anonymity. Now it has become a subject of interest to the public because of the nationalist outbursts by some students from Vucitrn (according to the claims of the local people and newspaper reporters). These claims have been followed by a complete negation and rejection of any doubts about the order, manner and organization of the combat target practice carried out by students of the Muharem Bektesi Secondary Mechanical Engineering School Center, and by silence on the part of officials.

All events in this province of ours, let us repeat, must be analytically and soberly weighed and illuminated from all sides; so that one sees what is what and who is who, and so that the shadows are not concealed or enlarged. However, does one really always see everything, or is something nonetheless placed under the cloak of silence? This silence, however, objectively serves only the reactionary forces whose intentions are sufficiently clear, as well as the goals and means with which they try to achieve their aims.

The result is: instead of stabilization, a lack of confidence is spread. In this respect the Gojbulja case is very indicative and instructive.

Who should be believed in this Rashomon-type of event, in which some people request the society's protection, while others (who are named and who are pointed out as directly responsible) reject all the accusations and describe them as fabrications and slander. It is also no good when those responsible, and called to bring this case to light, keep silent for several days and wait for an "official investigation." As evidence, the people of Gojbulja point to crushed wheat fields, trampled vegetable gardens, destroyed fences in yards, broken tiles on roofs and smashed window panes.

Razim Percuku, teacher at the Muharem Brektfsi School Center, claims: "...None of our students even thought of, much less carried out, a hostile outbrust."

Emin Fejza, director of this school center, says that he had talks with all 800 students (!) within a single day, and that there are no enemies among them. At a meeting held later both "sides" persisted in their earlier statements. Thus, an event continues to live in two completely different versions. And this is no good.

If the inhabitants of Gojbulja are right, and this should have been established by now, then the problem has assumed a wider dimension. The problem has since then been made dramatically more complex by the brutal murder of Danilo Milincic of Samodreza.

All this leads to the conclusion that the truth must be established, and that full answers must be provided to all questions that have arisen. The lesson in this case also is the realization that the battle with the enemy must be waged every day and at every place specifically, stubbornly and in a responsible manner. It must be waged particularly in those circles in which indoctrination has sown most of the poisonous seed. The lesson certainly also is that one must not allow any "case" to last, make guesses about it and quarrel over it. It is always important that a problem be approached objectively, without any exaggeration by any "side," so that the causes can be removed and the instigators of deplorable events can be named with full confidence and with common responsibility. In this struggle communists bear the primary responsibility.

OTHER NATIONALIST OCCURRENCES ANALYZED, SCORED

NIN Views Challenges

AU070810 Belgrade NIN No 1638 in Serbo-Croatian 23 May 82 pp 22-23

[Milorad Vucelic article: "Challenges of Nationalism"]

[Excerpts] The reasons nationalism arises are varied and numerous: economic, historical, political, cultural. They always demand a concrete analysis, which also is a guarantee of a successful struggle to combat it.

The aggressive counterrevolutionary strike by irredentism in Kosovo undoubtedly caused a number of expected and unexpected consequences.

Exploiting the quite justified concern for the position of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo and encouraged by the more than cautionary and shocking facts connected with forced emigration, an increasing politicization and aggressiveness in utterances of a number of Orthodox priests has been noticed lately. The principle of separation of church from political activities and from direct influence on worldly affairs seems to be forgotten. Orthodox clergy have begun to be used in the criticism by certain socio-political officials from "other communities." In any case, one notices the tendency to set up the Orthodox faith as the basic constituting element of national awareness and as a potential and possible competitive articulator of Serbian national interests.

The case of Orthodox priest Nedja Janjic caused other reactions and discussions than the justified defense because of the excessive sentence imposed for singing a song "which inflamed national hatred." Instead of questioning whether people should be punished for what they do in their own houses and private property (and not involving any terrorist plotting), a discussion has almost started whether song lyrics such as "I saw a Moslem priest drinking with a pig in Foca," "he bit and pinched it, would not let the pig drink in peace," or "as I went on my way, I met a Moslem driving a pig to sacrifice," are harmless and naive ribaldry; as if every obvious nationalist occurrence required a special microscope to be detected.

To these occurrences one must add the sensationalist writing of some of the organs linked to these circles. They favor the creation and maintenance of petit bourgeois views that feel or are acquiring the need to emphatically confirm their orthodox national allegiance and display a pronounced nationalist fervor and national exclusiveness. Such strivings do not remain without consequences in all other forms of communication, in forums and in private. Outbursts of revanchism and of advocacy of uncontrolled and immoderate repression which can only further maintain the existing evil are noticeable. In such a situation, boycotts of artisan shops owned by Albanian nationals and attacks on their property occurred in the past, but luckily they did not last long. All this should cause a high level of concern, regardless of the sometimes very crude level of persuasiveness of the causes.

One passes almost calmly over the fact that some of our supposedly serious academic theoreticians and literary persons dismiss their opponents because of their non-Serbian nationality. It appears that it is thought that it is not always the right time to dissociate oneself from nationalism, and that there are times when it is not dangerous to "play" with nationalism. One also notices trends of provincialism and of fierce narrowminded nationalism when local traditions are concerned, and everything that self-appointed guardians of Serbian traditions do not like is excluded. It is a matter of a deep provincialization and conservation of tradition.

In numerous towns, "all the material and cultural conditions" have suddenly begun to be present for erecting monuments to various national giants. As a rule, this involves some anachronistic pseudoromantic kitsch which supposedly should enhance the national essence of the Serbian nation.

We do not believe that a premediated and calculated sequence of moves, a magic hand which pulls the strings and spins the net, lurks behind the occurrences we have cited, however varied and heterogenous they may be. To assert such a thing would be pure ideological spinning, projecting some internal need for a world managed in a total and totalitarian way.

What we are talking about is simply potential dangers, possible sources of nationalistically clearly fashioned occurrences which may -- unless we face them in good time critically and with good arguments -- cause grave consequences precisely in our community.

Dragosavac Deplores Tendencies

LD081550 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1152 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- It is quite certain that there can be no successful self-management without economic stabilization, nor can stabilization be successful without self-management, but self-management and stabilization can produce no significant results without the activity of the League of Communists, or of everyone in our political system. Dr Dusan Dragosavac, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, emphasized this in a statement to Yugoslav radio and television immediately after the 28th session of the LCY Central Committee, at which the draft documents for the 12th LCY Congress were set.

According to Dr Dragosavac, the central issue that will dominate the forthcoming 12th LCY Congress will be the stabilization program and its realization. The congress must take an important step, Dragosavac added, whereby we understand not only the world situation, but also the fact that we have reached the level of a moderately developed country, and that this in itself demands a certain type of conduct.

Dr Dusan Dragosavac went on to comment that a number of our old historical myths keep dragging on and are an irritant to our public. Recalling the various discussions about who is of what origins, whence people derive their roots and so forth, Dragosavac said that we can be indifferent when scholars debate this in narrow professional circles. However, when it is introduced into daily politics and it is demonstrated that a certain nation or nationality has greater rights than others, this is already becoming nationalism. The League of Communists must react to this, not in order to judge who is correct in scholarly work, or to enter into it. We cleared up all that long ago. However, no one has the right to spread such things in public.

Or, Dr Dragosavac went on to say, take the discussion that has sprung up about the issue of people declaring themselves Yugoslavs. We settled in the Constitution that people have the right to declare themselves as such or not: that is their personal right and no one has the right to interfere in the matter. Now, however, how does anyone have the right to politicize this.... The way in which this is put is, indeed, nationalism. For why should anyone ask someone why he declared himself to be a Serb, a Croat or a Yugoslav? It is all the same thing. In this regard, I think that no one has the right to ask another. It is his personal right which is guaranteed by the Constitution. All this business of mixing the whole thing up in politics objectively smacks of nationalism, unsettles the public, and we, as the League of Communists, must oppose it.

MINIC SPEAKS AT LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD071920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 7 Jun 82

["Introductory Report" submitted by LCY Presidium member Milos Minic at the 7 June session of the LCY Central Committee]

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- "At its session on 8 April 1982, the LCY Central Committee discussed the draft resolutions of the 12th LCY Congress and decided that these drafts be submitted for public debate in all League of Communists organizations and organs. It was established at that time that the public debate should last until 15 May 1982. However, regardless of this formal time limitation, the debate has not been concluded and will last until the 12th congress. Proposals and reports from various meetings at which the draft resolutions and other documents for the 12th LCY Congress have been discussed are still reaching the LCY Central Committee and more will certainly continue to arrive. All the proposals arriving by the time the congress starts its work will be passed on to the commission for the resolution at the congress.

The central committees of the League of Communists of the republics and the provincial League of Communists committees of the autonomous provinces have submitted to us special reports on the results of the public debate. On the basis of these reports, as well as of other information which we have at our disposal, the results of the public debate on the draft resolutions of the 12th LCY Congress were discussed at the LCY Central Committee Presidium at its 1 June session this year. Allow me to submit to you a brief report on the views and proposals of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Since at the LCY Central Committee 8 April session Comrade Dusan Dragosavac submitted broad explanations of the draft resolutions of the 12th congress, and a broad debate was held on these drafts, I will, in this report, strictly limit myself to the course and results of the public debate on the draft resolutions.

The public debate was held parallel with the discussion of the documents for the republican congresses and provincial conferences of the League of Communists. Members, organizations and organs of the League of Communists, in discussing the proposed attitudes and tasks in the resolution entitled "The Role and the Tasks of the LCY in the Struggle for the Development of Socialist Self-Management and for the Material and Social Progress of the County," have examined in essence the situation, topical problems and immediate tasks of the League of Communists in its own environment. The discussion dealt with the concretization of League of Communists tasks in the next period in the development of socialist self-managing relations in all spheres of social life, and in particular in implementing the economic stabilization policy. Stressed in particular was the responsibility for the consistent implementation of the adopted policy and attitudes of the League of Communists.

The debate was held in a large number of basic organizations and municipal organizations of the League of Communists, at permanent action conferences and at communists' meetings. It is evident from the reports that at those meetings, lively and open debates were held. A large number of consultative meetings and expanded sessions of the relevant bodies and organs of the League of Communists, from municipal committees to provincial and central committees, were held. Often, joint debates of League of Communists organs and bodies and other sociopolitical organizations, in particular of the Socialist Alliance were organized. Notable activity was also held in commissions of the presidiums of the central and provincial committees where the debates were extensive and meaningful.

An organized debate was also held within the framework of the LCY Central Committee organs and bodies. They were special thematic meetings for individual parts of the resolution with representatives of the central and provincial committees of the League of Communists, of the LCY Committee in the Yugoslav People's Army, and of organs and organizations at the federal level held from 14-17 May this year. At these meetings concrete changes and supplements were established which represent an improvement in the exciting text of the draft resolution. Several thematic scientific gatherings were also organized by the Center for Social Research of the LCY Central Committee, which discussed individual parts of the resolution or problems of topical significance for the 12th LCY Congress. An organized public debate was also held within the framework of SWAPY and other sociopolitical organizations. Many scientific, professional and other organizations and institutions also took part in the public debate.

The chapter of the resolution devoted to defense and protection was the subject of special attention by communists, organizations, and organs of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army. Special sessions of the commission for all-people's defense and social self-protection of the presidiums of the central and provincial committees of the League of Communists were also held. The public debate basically backed the assessments, attitudes and tasks indicated in the text of the draft of this resolution and pointed out that they provide the basic direction of the further activity of the LCY in the development of our society.

The conviction was expressed that the League of Communists is both ready and resolved to persist along the path of the socialist self-managing development of our society. The resolute demand was voiced that the 12th LCY Congress should stress and concretize the tasks of all the organs, organizations and members of the League of Communists, and that it should bing them to fight consistently for the implementation of the vanguard role of the League of Communists, thus encouraging all working people and citizens to participate actively in the struggle for the speedier resolution of amassed problems in the socioeconomic and political development of the country.

The debate ex ressed the expectations that the 12th LCY Congress should powerfully confirm some significant attitudes in the theory and practice of our political system, in particular those on which Comrade Tito had stressed his thoughts about the topical fundamental issues with regard to the equality of the nationals and nationalities, consolidation of brotherhood and unity, Yugoslav togetherness, collective work and responsibility, development of the LCY, democratic centralism, democratism of the system of socialist self-management, and other matters.

The public debate was also very critical. Views were expressed that the draft resolution does not sufficiently reflect the situation in the economy and society and that there is a certain discrepancy between what is written in the resolution and what is heard in debates in organizations of associated labor, sociopolitical organizations, assemblies and other gatherines on the existing economic situation. Many contended that the draft resolution again reiterates the principles and principled orientations which are both known and indisputable, while in many respects there is no analysis of the social process or of everything which had taken place between the 11th and 12th LCY congresses, as well as the clearly determined tasks which would indicate concrete activity by communists and their responsibility to have these orientations consistently implemented. Despite all the criticisms of the changes and supplements of the draft of this resolution proposed in the materials for this session, no more radical changes regarding the reiteration of well-known attitudes or as regards an analysis have been adopted. Certain reiteration of the attitudes, the significance of which is long-term in nature, is neither superfluous nor abnormal for such documents. On the contrary, the repeated confirmation of attitudes from which the LCY proceeds in its struggle for the implementation of the program principles and goals is necessary. Several suggestions and proposals from the public debate have been included in the analytical parts of the draft resolution, but in this respect, much is still left to be supplemented and improved by the debate at the congress and by the Congress Commission for the Resolution.

It is particularly emphasized that the resolution should have pointed out more the causes which have caused and brought about certain problems and contradictions, particularly extensive disruptions in economic trends, as well as stagnation in the development of self-management, the delegate system and the implementation of the constitutional functions of the federation, intranational relations and so forth. Numerous proposals, comments, and suggestions of both a general and specific nature were put forward in the public debate. There are many which restrict themselves to noting the existing situation and to criticizing certain weaknesses and shortcomings, while there are considerably fewer which give suggestions about finding better specific solutions. Nevertheless, the public debate has provided very rich material which has been used to improve the existing text of the draft resolution.

The public debate demanded that this resolution be a more topical and practical document. The proposed changes and supplements to the draft resolution were aimed at this, but evidently this has not been implemented in the present phase of work in the way in which we would want it and therefore it is for the congress to make a move in this respect. The public debate on the draft resolution entitled "The LCY in the Struggle for Peace, Equitable International Cooperation and Socialism in the World" was more intensive in the bodies and in environments where LCY members are directly concerned with questions discussed in the resolution, while a smaller number of other basic organizations of the LCY took part in the debate.

The discussion of the draft of this resolution was held in relevant commissions of the republican and provincial leaderships of the League of Communists and SAWP sections and in some scientific institutions and faculties. Special debates on the draft of this resolution were also arranged in republican councils and in the Federal Social Council for International Relations, as well as in the SAWP Federal Conference Section for International Cooperation. A special thematic debate was also held at the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The attitude which prevailed in all the debates was that this draft resolution constitutes a good basis because it points out all the main directions both of the trends in the world, as well as of the foreign political activity of the LCY and the SFRY. In these debates a considerable number of proposals and suggestions for changes, supplements and improvements of the text of this resolution were made.

There was considerable criticism in the public debate about the two resolutions being too large and extensive, and it was demanded that they be shortened. But the demands to incorporate changes and supplements to a considerable number of parts of the draft resolution led to them being longer rather than shorter. The proposed changes and supplements did not lead to making them shorter and thus the demands to shorten them have not been met.

There was serious criticism about the fact that priority ideological, political and practical actions of the League of Communists, which would put their stamp on the general course of LCY action in the next period, were not brought out in many problems and tasks. An attempt to do this should be made at the congress, although it is already clear now that stabilization policy, the further development of socialist self-management, consolidation of brotherhood and unity and of equality of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, strengthening of the defense ability, security, independence and nonalignment of the international position of our country and the further raising of the LCY's ability to occupy the leading ideopolitical role in the development of socialist society and its full activation for the implementation of immediate and long-term goals facing the LCY and our Yugoslav socialist community are among these priorities, both by their significance as well as by their topical value.

Comrades, the Presidium proposes that the LCY Central Committee, on the basis of the proposals and suggestions made in the public debate, should vote that the changes and supplements contained in the material for this session be incorporated in the text of the draft resolution entitled "The Role and Tasks of the LCY in the Struggle for the Development of Socialist Self-Management and for the Material and Social Progress of the Country."

A considerable number of changes and supplements make the attitudes contained in the draft resolution clearer, while some represent a further elaboration of the resolution, either in the form of significant changes of individual attitudes, or as necessary supplements to the text of the resolution. A total of about 300 contributions, that is, changes and supplements, have been incorporated into the draft resolution, or generally speaking, about one-third of the existing text has been more or less altered.

Changes in the introductory part of the resolution should contribute, in the spirit of the critical remarks made in the public debate, to defining and complementing the given assessments and attitudes from which the League of Communists proceeds in determining its tasks in the next intercongress period. The success of this, with the amendments incorporated, has only been a partial one and thus the congress is certain to complement and improve this part even more.

Part of the draft resolution entitled "The LCY Tasks in the Development of Socialist Self-Managing Socioeconomic Relations in the Material and Social Development" was at the center of attention in the public debate.

Most of the assessments voiced show the insufficiently concrete nature of tasks in this part of the resolution; the need for an elaborate stabilization program, and for greater stress to be placed on the gravity and complex nature of the economic situation in the country and on the need for orientation toward exports in our economy; the problem of isolationism within regional markets and autarchy toward the world market; the need to ensure the planned growth of production and employment within the framework of implementing the stabilization policy, and the like. Nevertheless, on the basis of all the comments and suggestions it can be said that basically the assessments, attitudes and tasks of the LCY given in this part of the resolution were endorsed.

The amendments introduced into this part of the resolution deal in a more meaningful way with the following issues: The creation of conditions for continual development and consolidation of social property relations, for preventing isolationism within narrow bounds on the part of basic organizations of associated labor, and for the development of wider-ranging forms of self-management linking basic and work organizations of associated labor; greater respect for the operation of economic laws of goods production in conditions of socialist self-management, and especially in the overall credit mechanism of accumulation and investment of money funds, and satisfying a greater part of joint needs in the sphere of the standard of living through direct free labor exchange; prevention of large-scale disruptions in the market for remanufactured goods and consumer goods; establishing all social plans on real material potentials; the necessity for a turnaround toward our own forces in the sphere of technology, and for more equitable relations with foreign countries in that sphere; fuller identification of the causes of the losses which arose in the economy, and stepping up of the issue of responsibility for losses, in order to ensure most successful conduct of business, especially in those basic organizations of associated labor which have been operating at a loss for several years; reduction of expenditure on all forms of consumption; curtailment of the administrative apparatus in all environments and at all levels; the strategic importance of agriculture and the entire agroindustrial complex in the country's socioeconomic development, and particularly in increasing food production; the development of socialist solidarity in achieving the agreed material standard of living for specific categories of working people and citizens; further development of the pension and disability allowance system; and so forth.

The amendments insist on more rapid development of socialist self-managing relations, and on consistent implementation of the constitution and the law on associated labor; on realizing the stabilization policy; on overcoming inflation and reducing debt to foreign countries, on better and higher-quality work and resolving the unemployment problem, and so on. The amendments make use of the ideas and suggestions from the debate on the "Starting Foundations of the Stabilization Program" at the last LCY Central Committee session.

In accordance with the demands put forward in a public debate in the section of the draft resolution: "The Tasks of the LCY in the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management," an effort was made in the amendments to specify more precisely the tasks of the League of Communists in implementing the authority of both self-management and the delegate system, while focussing on the forms and content of self-managing agreement-making and social contracting at all levels; on coordinating standpoints in assemblies; on affirming socialist self-managing and delegate relations; as well as on more determined and effective prevention of a delegate avoiding decisionmaking.

In the amendments relating to intranational relations, an effort is made to point out more specifically the League of Communists' tasks in the struggle against nationalism and irredentism, not only in Kosovo, but also in all other environments, that is, in the struggle against nationalism of every person in his own home. A standpoint was also introduced which makes it incumbent upon communists to implement in a consistent way the standpoints ratified in the LCY Central Committee platform for LCY action in developing socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo.

A smaller number of comments are put forward in the second section of this part of the resolution on sociopolitical and social organizations. Some of the proposed addenda relate to the need for more active involvement and efforts on the part of communists in social organizations, in order that the work of these organizations should be more purposeful and should accord with our socialist self-managing development; to the fullest possible involvement of the trade unions in further construction of our self-managing system; to the application of the principle of collective work and responsibility; and to the need for greater activity on the part of the League of Communists in issues relating to the social positon of women.

After public debate, considerable addenda and changes in the form of amendments were made in the third section of this part of the resolution, which concerns the question of information. These expressed [word indistinct] the essence of the demands emerging from the public debate: first, that we specify the tasks of the League of Communists in (?the sphere of) public information, as an integral part and vital factor of the political system of socialist self-management; and second, that we specify more precisely what it is that the League of Communists is fighting for in this area of its activity, and not only what its action is directed against.

A number of changes have been made in the structure of some parts of the text, (?relating to) the standpoints on the press, journalism and the role of the KOMUNIST newspaper, as well as on political information activity in the League of Communists; and a new standpoint on the social system of imparting information has been included in other sections of the resolution.

Support was given throughout the public debate for the basic orientation and standpoints put forward in the section of the draft dealing with the tasks of the LCY in further developing and strengthening all-people's defense and social self-protection. No demands were made for any alteration of the concepts and essential orientations. All the amendments, more or less, relate to placing greater emphasis upon or defining certain tasks, especially in the introductory section. Thus, greater stress is placed upon the extent to which the SFRY's defense and self-protection capacities are conditioned by and dependent upon the political, economic and general stability of the state, the degree to which socialist self-management has been developed, and the equality, brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. Greater emphasis is placed upon the responsibility of organizations and organs of the League of Communists for the political and security situation and the defense and self-protection capability of every environment, and upon the demand for an uncompromising struggle to be waged against all forms of hostile activity. The importance of the struggle against corruption and other crimes and against violations of the constitutional order and legality is stressed as being an important factor of the people's moral and political disposition toward defense and self-protection.

Quite a large number of critical comments, suggestions and amendments were put forward in connection with the section of the draft resolution on "The Tasks of the LCY in the Socialist Self-Management Transformation of Education and Upbringing, Science, Culture and Physical Culture." The amendments proposed by the Presidium to the section relating to education place greater emphasis on the need for the implementation of socialist self-managing transformation of education and upbringing to proceed in step with the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations, the real needs of associated labor, the development of science and social practice, and the needs of cultural and artistic creativity. Particular stress is placed on the need to strengthen the role of labor, workers' and polytechnical education and training, and to link the process of learning more clearly with work in production and other socially useful labor.

These amendments relate to the need to make more prominent the educative role of the school, faculty, organization of associated labor, educational and other workers participating in implementing education and training plans and programs, and all other factors in education. The amendments place particular stress on the responsibility of the aforementioned with regard to the constant improvement and ideological formation of teaching plans and programs, the scientific basis of the entire educational and upbringing process, the Marxist, ideological, professional and pedagogical training of teachers, as well as the building up of the socialist moral image of the teacher and the affirmation of the social role of workers in education. The LCY Central Committee Presidium also proposes certain addenda which put forward more clearly the communists' task in seeking [passage indistinct] productive labor be valued more highly. It is stressed that this is not only a condition for labor productivity to be increased, but is also a [words indistinct] in young people's orientation toward training in skills and occupations in production.

The draft amendments relating to the section on science express [passage indistinct] that overall social development must rest to a greater degree, and more directly, upon scientific knowledge and achievements, and that in the forthcoming period we must exert efforts to strengthen our own research potential and develop and improve our own technology; that we should wage a more committed struggle to formulate a common policy for scientific research and development of science at a country-wide level; that conditions for more organized and higher-quality scientific research in material production be facilitated more rapidly and consistently; that priorities in scientific research be coordinated with the needs of the country's socioeconomic development, and that the relationship between fundamental, developmental and applied research be harmonized to a greater degree here.

FOREIGN SECRETARY CONTINUES VISIT TO MEXICO

Report on Activities

LD081238 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0902 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Mexico, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov ends his 4-day official and friendly visit to Mexico today with a meeting with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo. Mojsov has been visiting Mexico at the invitation of Mexican Secretary for Foreign Relations Jorge Castaneda Rosa. Press and official circles here assess Lazar Mojsov's visit as a fresh confirmation of the traditionally friendly relations between two countries renowned for their active struggle for world peace. Three hours of very cordial and rich talks between Lazar Mojsov and his host Jorge Castaneda de la Rosa were characterized by identity of standpoints on almost all international issues. Attention was focussed in the talks on the critical flashpoints in international relations, particularly the situation in Latin America and Europe, and the Middle East crisis.

The two sides stated that the United Nations is the proper forum for resolution of these issues. Anxiety was expressed at the aggravation of contradictions in north-south relations, and the importance of launching global negotiations on a new world economic order was stressed. Structural changes can be attained only through dialogue between the developed and developing countries. The most effective means of defending the developing countries is mutual cooperation and the search for reliance upon one's own resources in the spirit of the decisions of the nonaligned conference in Havana, it was stated in the talks. Mexico and Yugoslavia also pointed out the marked importance of halting the arms race and starting the process of disarmament, which is to be the theme of the forthcoming special UN General Assembly session. With regard to bilateral topics, the greatest attention was devoted to economic relations which, as both sides declared, are unsatisfactory and do not accord with the possibilities of the two economies.

The Mexican secretary of foreign relations held a luncheon in honor of Federal Secretary Mojsov, at which appropriate toasts were exchanged.

"The successful development of relations between Yugoslavia and Mexico is founded upon the natural coincidence of principles and goals," the Mexican diplomatic head stated in a toast addressed to Lazar Mojsov.

Replying to the toast, Federal Secretary Mojsov stressed that history has led Yugoslavia and Mexico along similar paths and destinies, we have both aspired to freedom and independence and -- when it was necessary -- we have defended those goals with weapons in our hands. The cordiality and proximity of relations between our countries and our cooperation on the bilateral and multilateral levels are therefore not surprising. Our countries wage a devoted and tireless struggle for peace and security in the world, for international relations founded upon equality of rights, for a new international economic order, for the start of global negotiations and accelerated socioeconomic development, for the prosperity of all peoples in accordance with their genuine interests and needs. Mojsov then said that Yugoslavia, like Mexico, shares the anxiety at the dangerous development of the situation in the world, blown up by crises and great problems which have not been overcome. He drew attention to the particular nature of the issue of disarmament. The arms race of itself creates unwanted relations in the world which are then directly reflected in the weakening of the situation of developing countries. Such a policy, he added, represents an instrument of the policy of force, founded upon the division of the world into spheres of influence and domination.

Lazar Mojsov acknowledged and expressed Yugoslavia's full support for the program for peace in Central America and the Caribbean which was put forward in Managua recently by Mexican President Lopez Portillo. Emphasizing the merits of Mexico's efforts in organizing the North-South summit in Cancun last year, Mojsov pointed to the importance and long-term nature of the struggle for a new world economic order.

Mojsov, Lopez Portillo Meet

LD082212 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2121 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Mexico, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo Tuesday received Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov, who is currently on a visit to Mexico.

During their brief but very cordial meeting, they discussed the present situation in international relations, assessing it as very dramatic. They noted that, in pursuing their arms race, the big powers are neglecting the fundamental issues of the contemporary world, such as the development problem.

Lopez Portillo and Mojsov agreed that the situation would improve if the climate of sabre-rattling were to be re-directed toward endeavours for renewing global negotiations on a new international economic order.

Yugoslav-Mexican relations in political and economic fields were assessed as successful. It was pointed out, however, possibilities in economic cooperation had not been fully utilized.

SOVIET NAVY SHIPS PAY VISIT TO DUBROVNIK

LD072246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Dubrovnik, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- A detachment of ships of the Soviet navy sailed into the port of Dubrovnik today, on an unofficial visit to our navy. While in Dubrovnik, the crew of the ships will tour some cultural and historical sites of the town and its surroundings.

RILINDJA ATTACKS ALBANIAN TRADE UNION STATEMENTS

AU081010 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] We are not in the least surprised that the information media in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have for a long time been ignoring all the rules of journalism and ethics, tendentiously pulling a few sentences from the foreign press, sentences that suit the blind propaganda against our country and especially against the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, passing over in silence all our positive achievements. However, when crocodile tears are shed about the rights of brothers in Yugoslavia at political forums in Albania -- as was the case at the ninth congress of their trade unions which opened in Tirana yesterday -- and their starting point is selected quotations from the world press, the information strategy of Albania assumes wider and graver dimensions which will be discussed, a commentary to be published in RILINDJA tomorrow states.

The commentary adds that Rita Marko, chairman of the trade unions, said, and we quote: From its foundation until the present day, Socialist Albania has always been in favor of peace and security in the Balkans, in favor of true freedom and independence of all its neighbors. End quote. This would be all right, but the Albanian leadership, including Rita Marko, appear to forget this, although it is clear to them that good neighborliness cannot develop as it should if you interfere in your neighbor's affairs with well-known aims, thinking up untruths about neighbors from early morning until dark.

According to Rita Marko and others, the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia is deprived in the most brutal way of its national education and national culture. Although official Tirana very well knows the truth of this deprivation, we will cite some data: currently in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, 327,000 primary school pupils are being taught in their mother tongue, 276,000 in Albanian. In secondary schools, 87,000 students are being taught, 70,000 in Albanian. At the 10 faculties and 7 higher schools of Kosovo University, 42,500 students are studying, (?31,000) in Albanian.

Beginning with preschool institutions and all the way to the Kosovo Art Academy, every nationality possesses school textbooks and scientific and literary textbooks in their own language, which also means in Albanian. Let us not even repeat the well-known things about the cultivation of the material and spiritual culture of the Albanians.

Official Tirana apparently sees cultural and educational deprivation in the abolition of some songs having a nationalist message, songs whose aim it is to divide nations and not to bring them together, or of some book with an openly hostile content. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania is wrong in thinking that texts full of evil should reach the hands of our students. After all, speaking about scientific and literary values, Tirana knows very well what barriers are put up against a book entering the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, even if it is an illustrated little book for children. Our pupils and students use literature from all the world. Let us therefore speak the language of truth, for it is only in that way that confidence and respect among neighbors can be reached.

Using Enver Hoxha's vocabulary, Rita Marko repeats the now known thesis of the AWP, and we quote: The Yugoslav leadership has not examined profoundly, politically, in a stable way and calmly the position of the AWP toward Yugoslavia in general and toward Kosovo events in particular, a position which Enver Hoxha clearly presented at the Eighth AWP Congress. End Quote.

However, has our country, have our peoples and nationalities, our state and party representatives, congresses of the LCY, republican congresses and provincial conferences, have our workers, pupils, students, intellectuals not clearly replied to this Enver Hoxha sentence? It is sufficient to recall the extensive debate conducted at the highest gathering of the Kosovo communists, where the policy of Albanina nationalism and irredentism and all its arsenals of antisocialist, anti-self-managing and hostile slogans -- such as the one: Kosovo Republic -- were clearly, once again, for who knows how many times resolutely denounced by the Kosovo communists, primarily by the communists of Albanian nationality. It was said with equal clarity that we will not allow anybody -- and this includes Albania's leadership -- to play with our fate.

Precisely from one of Tirana's platforms, Lenka Cuko, greeting the trade union congress on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, supporting the alleged preservation of traditions and customs of Albanians, openly recommended nothing else but the reactionary slogan, Kosovo Republic. Such a hypocritical policy of Albania is well known both to us and to the world. Likewise, Albania's care for and preoccupation with Kosovo and the alleged fate of the Albanians in Yugoslavia uncover the true aims of Enver Hoxha and his followers to divert the attention of their people from the chief problems and contradictions in Albania and to cover up their inability to offer to their society a clearer and more secure prospect of emerging from the tangle of Stalinist dogmas in which Albania has been stuck for several decades, the RILINDJA commentary says.

After all, Albania's leadership knows very well what results have been achieved by the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia both in their social and material development and in the development of culture and affirmation of their national identity, which is primarily the result of the correct policy of intranational relations laid down by the LCY with Comrade Tito. A constant repetition (?of the attempts) to divert us from this road, coming from Tirana [several words indistinct] do not benefit good neighborly relations nor the Albanian people themselves, RILINDJA concludes its commentary to be published in its issue tomorrow.

DEFENSE BODY BRIEFED ON WORLD MILITARY AFFAIRS

LD082248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- Lt Col Gen Georgije Jovicic today briefed members of the Yugoslav Assembly Federal Chamber Committee for National Defense on the current military-political situation in the world. The committee was meeting for the first time in its new composition under the chairmanship of Redzo Terzic. Representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army traditionally brief delegates about crisis flashpoints in the world and scenarios for the military conflicts now in progress.

The abandoning of detente and the current confrontation between the big powers, General Jovicic said, characterize the military-political situation. Instead of experiencing a relaxation of tension, it seems that we are again facing a cold war, one with higher levels of arms and the adaptation of armed forces to new conditions of activity. Interventionist forces are being formed all over the world, the number of military bases is increasing and the arms race is "swallowing up" immeasureable resources. New nuclear and conventional weapons are being created, and planes invisible to radar are appearing. All this demands enormous amounts of money. Military budgets have increase 35 percent this year. Nearly $600 billion is spent annually on arms worldwide.

General Jovicic also spoke about the situation in the Middle East and Near East, the Falklands and other flashpoints in the world.